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CHICAGO LEADING MARKET FOR WHITE POTATOES.

Reships Thousands of Carloads to Central and Northern States—Draws Heavily From Various Growing Sections.

Chicago is usually considered the most prominent of the country's white potato markets although it is secondary to New York in the number of carloads received according to data compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Located between the main northern producing region and the central and southern consuming markets, Chicago leads as a distributing center, serves as a market index for a number of cities within a radius of 300 miles, and often is a leader in new price movements. During the 1919 calendar year, 16,498 carloads of potatoes arrived in Chicago and 12,158 were unloaded, the rest, or about one-fourth, having been distributed to other markets. Chicago's normal yearly consumption based on the average of the five years, 1916–1920, is 11,510 cars compared with 19,263 for New York.

Wisconsin is the chief source of supply for Chicago, a yearly average of 3,807 cars having been shipped from that State to Chicago during the five years, 1916–1920. This amount is about one-third of Chicago's total supply. Other important sources of supply together with the average number of cars shipped annually are: Minnesota, 1,452; Michigan, 871; Idaho, 511; Colorado, 274; South Dakota, 273; Illinois, 204; Virginia, 963; Louisiana, 359; Texas, 324; New Jersey 322; and Florida, 230. The first six States named are main crop States while the last five are early or intermediate crop States. Homegrown supplies are negligible.

"ROUND WHITES" LEADING VARIETY.

The new crop begins to appear on the market in April. The earliest variety is the Spaulding Rose from Florida, followed by Bliss Triumphs and Burbanks from Texas and Louisiana during May and June, and by Irish Cobblers from Virginia and New Jersey during June, July, and August. The heavy movement of the main crop begins in the latter half of August. About two-thirds of Chicago's main crop supply consists of Rurals and Green Mountains from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, which are termed "Round Whites" by the trade. Other notable varieties are Russets from Idaho and Early Ohies from South Dakota and the Red River Valley of Minnesota. Idaho Russets, owing to their exceptional quality and careful grading, as a rule bring a premium on the

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

The past week was one of declining prices in the live-stock markets, hogs alone registering gains. The fresh-meat markets during June were characterized by sharp declines on most classes of meats, due largely to lack of demand. p. 18.

The grain markets witnessed erratic prices with sharp breaks in wheat. Corn prices made some recovery of their earlier losses. p. 28.

Fruit and vegetable shipments continued unusually heavy. Watermelon and peach shipments were greatly in excess of the previous week's movement. Prices for most lines declined. p. 24.

Butter prices advanced, the recent hot weather being a factor in the markets. The cheese markets were supported by a good, active demand. p. 22.

The unprecedented dullness of the hay markets continued. The declining tendency of the feed markets remained unchecked. p. 27.

Cotton prices recorded advances. p. 30.

The statistical live-stock report for May appears in this issue. p. 21.

The condensed and evaporated milk market report for May appears in this issue. p. 23.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED DURING MAY LESS THAN IN APRIL.

Statistical Report Shows Slaughter, Meat Production, and Consumption Below Last Year's Level.

Cattle slaughter under Federal inspection continued to decline during May, 1921, being about 31,000 head less than in April and 66,000 less than in May, 1920. The total slaughter of cattle for the five months ending May 31, 1921, was 423,000 less than during the same period last year. In percentage of the total number killed since January, May slaughter showed very little change from that of the same month last year, the percentages being 18.7% in May, 1921, and 18.4% in May, 1920.

Calf slaughter increased slightly from the previous month, but was 2,000 less than in the same month last year. The total slaughter since Jan. 1 was about 100,000 less than for the same period last year. This indicates either a relative scarcity of veal calves or a tendency to check the enormous slaughter of young stock that in 1920 was 44% of all cattle and calves slaughtered or 37% of those slaughtered under Federal inspection. The number of calves slaughtered in May this year was 22.5% of all calves slaughtered under Federal inspection since Jan. 1, as against 21.3% for the same period in 1920. The slaughter of calves, therefore, is numerically

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FEWER FEEDING CATTLE FOR MARKETS NEXT FALL.

Smaller Number of Beef Cattle Now in the Northwest—Range Stock to Start to Market Earlier than Customary.

A comparative scarcity of feeding cattle next fall seems probable according to information gathered by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

The number of beef cattle on hand Jan. 1 in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota was 5,009,000, or 400,000 less than on Jan. 1, 1920, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates. This represents a decrease of approximately 9%. In certain sections of the above-named States the decrease was undoubtedly more than that, some stockmen declaring that in their particular localities the number of beef cattle available was not more than 50% of normal.

MONTHLY REPORTS SHOW DECREASE.

That there has been a general decrease in the number of beef cattle in the United States would seem to be proved by the fact that during each of the past 11 months receipts at 68 live stock markets have been less than during the corresponding month a year previous, the total decrease for the first five months of 1921 amounting to approximately 928,000 head. Furthermore the fact that receipts of cattle and calves during the month of May at such markets as Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Pueblo, San Antonio, and Fort Worth were, in many instances, less than half those of the corresponding month last year, would seem to indicate that the shortage was especially great in the range sections of the country.

Normally a considerable perceutage of the cattle marketed from the range States consists of stockers and feeders. These are bought on the great middle western markets by feeders and taken back to the corn belt and eastern feed lots for finishing. The past winter, however, was very favorable from the standpoint of the cattle raisers of the Northwest. The weather, as a rule, was mild and spring opened early. Good grass was available at a much earlier date than usual. Calving occurred under favorable conditions and a subnormal number of cows produced a comparatively high average of offspring. Except for high winds, weather and range conditions have been good throughout the spring, and reports indicate a sufficient supply of grass and leguminous crops to carry a normal supply of cattle through an entire year.

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE PRICES DECLINE TO NEW LOW LEVELS FOR YEAR.

Usual Slump Experienced by Markets Preceding the Fourth of July Holiday—Hogs Advance.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

The week preceding the holiday over July 4 usually finds the beef, lamb and mutton markets and the trade in cattle, sheep, and lambs on foot in the doldrums and conditions this year have been no exception to this rule. A moderate reduction in receipts of both cattle and sheep as compared with the week previous, and a decided shrinkage in the supply as compared with the corresponding week a year ago, failed to give life or stability to the trade.

Early in the week cattle prices sought new low levels for the current year. Extremely light receipts subsequently served to restore some of the week's earlier declines but it was patent that the improvement was due solely to the sharp contraction in supplies.

Because of hot weather and industrial conditions, which are reducing consumptive demand for beef; a decidedly narrow country outlet for stockers and feeders, which is forcing the great bulk of the cattle to clear through killing channels, and indications of increased movements of grass cattle from southwestern and northwestern territory in the near future, trade sentiment is of a more or less bearish tenor.

HOG PRICES ADVANCE.

The hog market, under an active general demand and a moderate reduction in supplies, continued the upward movement which began during the preceding week. The close was at the week's high peint and represented the highest level since early in last April.

Scarcity rather than breadth of demand held matured sheep prices nearly steady, but lambs and yearlings sold sharply lower and reached new low levels for the year. Trade was particularly draggy on stock of mediocre cull quality, such kinds forming an unusually large percentage of the native offerings this season.

The week's receipts at 10 markets totaled approximately 135,000 cattle, 540,000 hogs, and 180,000 sheep, compared with 158,638 cattle, 580,309 hogs, and 197,669 sheep, the week previous, and 178,119 cattle, 514,044 hogs, and 231,101 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Practically all factors entering into the cattle market during the period under review were of a bearish nature and, while very meager supplies during the latter part of the week permitted some price improvement, pessimistic views as to the future market were held by both buyers and sellers. Killer buyers asserted dressed beef trade was in such a depressed condition that even low live costs offered little chance of profit.

Eastern meat trade was very dull all week, with steer carcasses selling at new low levels for the year.

Contrary to expectations a month or so ago, reports indicate that a fair supply of dry-fed cattle will be available for the midsummer market. Cattlemen in Nebraska and the Arkansas Valley of Colorado state that feed lots carry a comparatively large number of steers for this season of the year, as feeders apparently have held stock in the hope that a shortage of dry-fed cattle might develop by midsummer. Instead of improving, however, steers declined until at low time last week Chicago prices for fat bullocks were the lowest since early in 1912. At Kansas City June closing prices for common beef steers were $1.25 to $1.50 lower than at the month's opening, while other grades were off 50¢ to $1.

Due partially to tight money and lack of confidence in future fat cattle prices, country outlet for stockers and feeders during the past month has been very narrow, resulting in much thin stock going to killers. With such a situation, low grades slumped to a greater extent than did the better grades of fat steers. Traders generally anticipate a still wider price spread between common grassers and dry-feds, as the season is at hand when increased receipts of grassers may be expected.

Kansas pasture cattle are coming sparingly so far, and this movement may not assume very large dimensions for several weeks to come. Should any unexpected rise in prices occur, pasture men may be expected to market cattle rather freely as they are watching the market closely at this time and will probably take advantage of any material advance.

EXPECT RANGE CATTLE SOON.

Reliable information reaching Chicago from the northwestern range districts indicates that cattle from that section will start coming to market early this month. Texas and Oklahoma cattle are arriving in fairly large numbers, especially at East St. Louis, Kansas City, and southwestern markets.

Compared with a week previous, midweek prices for beef steers were 25c to 50c lower at Omaha, Kansas City, and East St. Louis, with common kinds off as much as 75c at the latter point. Some of the decline was regained on Friday. A light week-end run caused a more substantial recovery at Chicago than at other points, with the result that closing prices were steady to 25c higher than a week earlier. In-between and best grades scored most of the advance.

She stock followed much the same course as steers early in the week but failed to show the full advance at the close. Canners and cutters were slow sellers at all points and closed unevenly lower. Canner cows sold as low as $1 to $2 at points under review.

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FRESH MEAT PRICES DURING JUNE SLUMP VERY GENERALLY.

Average Decline of $2.40 per 100 Pounds Recorded During Month—New Low Levels Reached.

The average decline in wholesale prices of fresh meats during June amounted approximately to $2.40 per 100 lbs. The decline affected the several classes as follows: Lamb, $6.50; pork, $3.25; beef, $2; and veal, $1.25. The composite decline referred to above was calculated on the basis of relative quantities of the various classes of meat offered at the three eastern markets.

This break in prices carried beef, veal, pork loins and the lower grades of lamb and mutton to new low levels for the year to date. In some instances prices were lower than at any time during the past three and a half years. Practically the entire net decline occurred during the last half of the month and came partly as a direct result of a material increase in offerings as compared with those of the first half. Extremely hot weather and a resulting diminution in meat consumption were contributing causes.

TOTAL OFFERING FIGURES.

Total offerings of fresh meat at the three eastern markets being reviewed amounted to approximately 105,500,000 lbs. compared with 94,000,000 lbs. during June, 1920, and 114,000,000 lbs. for May of this year. With the exception of veal, June supplies of all classes of meat showed substantial increases over those of the cerresponding month a year ago. Compared with May of this year, however, offerings showed material decreases with the single exception of mutton which increased about 42,000 lbs.

Beef.—Total offerings of beef at eastern markets, including local slaughter and western dressed, were about 114,500 carcasses, an amount approximately 3½% less than the offerings during the previous month, 15% greater than the corresponding month one year ago, and 2½% less than for June, 1919. The total decrease for the month occurred during the first half of the month, when demand was fairly active and the price tendency upward. During the last half of the month prices declined at all markets, reaching new low levels for the year, the net decline on both steers and cows being approximately $2 per 100 lbs. The extremely low prices prevailing on chucks and plates accounted for the declines in car-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	245	$8.39	241	$8.58	253	$8.68	242	$8.83	246	$8.81	258	$8.77	243	$8.61	244	$8.43	244	$15.12
E. St. Louis	193	8.62	196	8.77	206	8.78	203	8.89	199	9.17	226	9.16	201	8.85	199	8.64	204	16.19
Kansas City	218	8.32	218	8.55	212	8.59	215	8.58	213	8.55	216	8.69	216	8.51	219	8.25	229	15.51
Omaha	251	8.03	258	8.23	253	8.30	257	8.24	257	8.15	255	8.26	255	8.21	256	8.07	248	14.37
S. St. Paul	255	7.61	251	7.90	258	7.94	249	8.10	253	7.67	253	8.18	254	7.91	259	7.87	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	57,822	18,056	39,766	160,682	26,768	133,914	65,826	8,063	57,763
East St. Louis	20,224	6,624	8,170	49,530	15,863	26,370	21,829	11,522	10,922
Indianapolis [1]	7,349	4,016	3,429	52,482	16,424	32,996	4,224	3,185	1,055
Kansas City	33,505	11,629	22,607	43,472	5,397	38,351	18,402	2,597	14,083
Oklahoma City	5,850	1,189	4,263	6,824	444	6,588	186	.....	85
Omaha	20,222	5,540	14,682	72,016	14,075	57,941	44,177	10,965	33,212
St. Joseph [1]	8,138	2,015	6,088	41,666	3,563	37,560	11,673	651	10,039
St. Paul	15,815	4,480	10,536	38,227	6,984	34,485	2,418	471	1,808
Sioux City	7,367	3,863	5,038	49,837	15,155	34,884	2,780	931	1,754
Wichita	2,805	1,033	1,440	5,552	.....	5,434	180	.....	78
Total	179,097	58,445	116,019	520,288	104,673	408,523	171,695	38,385	130,859
Previous week	199,193	58,364	133,547	543,262	111,635	427,630	187,153	26,682	155,091

[1] Week ending Friday, July 1.

cass prices, ribs and loins having held practically steady throughout the month. This was due to a seasonal demand from both jobbers and retailers.

Although offerings of bulls were extremely light, a narrow demand brought declines of about $1 at eastern markets and $2 at Chicago.

The same general causes affecting other classes of fresh meats resulted in phenomenal declines on kosher chucks and plates at New York, the net loss for the month being $6 per 100 lbs. Kosher meats declined about $2 at the other markets.

Veal.—Total offerings of veal at eastern markets amounted to about 141,000 carcasses for the month, being 22,000 less than the previous month and practically the same as during June, 1920. Demand was fairly steady until near the close, when prices broke $1 to $1.50 at all markets.

Lamb.—Despite the decrease in offerings of about 26,000 carcasses at eastern markets, price declines were sharp, the net decline for the month being approximately $6.50 per 100 lbs. Maximum declines of $12 to $15 per 100 lbs. were shown on common and medium grades, while the better grades showed losses of $4 to $6 per 100 lbs. Declines at Chicago ranged from $3 to $4 on the better grades to $4 to $6 on the lower grades.

Mutton.—Total offerings of mutton at eastern markets were about equal to those of May. Quality was uneven and consisted mostly of undesirable heavy weights and common grades. That class of mutton sold at much lower prices while the few handyweights offered moved at comparatively strong prices. Chicago declined $4 for the month on all classes, while eastern markets were about $2 lower on good grades and $3 to $4 down on common and medium grades.

Pork.—Although offerings of western dressed pork at eastern markets decreased 970,000 lbs. during June compared with those of May, supplies proved greatly in excess of the limited demand. Liberal quantities were moved to freezers during seasonal periods of oversupply and still further declines averted. Despite such efforts to steady the market, the net decline on loins for the month was about $3.25. Offerings at Chicago were only moderate and prices showed wide fluctuations. Due to extremely light receipts from outside points, prices on locally cut products moved sharply upward near the close. Compared with the previous month gains of $1 to $2 were recorded on loins and most other pork cuts.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	July 1.	June 24.	June 3.
Hams smoked, 14–16 average	$26.50–28.00	$24.00–27.00	$24.00–26.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	29.00–30.00	26.00–20.00	26.00–28.00
Picnics, smoked, 14–16 average	16.25–18.50	15.00–19.00	13.00–18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	22.00–27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	38.50–40.00	38.50–40.00	38.00–41.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	13.50–15.25
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	10.25–10.75	10.25–11.00	11.00–11.25
Purelard, tierces	11.75–13.25	11.50–13.00	11.00–12.25
Compound lard, tierces	9.50–10.25	9.50–10.25	9.00–9.75

Sales of calf and kip skins during February increased 186,021 over those of January and 98,331 over those of December, 1920.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$9.50	$9.40	$9.00	$8.85	$8.85
Bulk of sales	8.75–9.40	9.25–9.40	8.75–8.90	8.00–8.65	8.00–8.60
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.00–9.30	8.75–9.25	8.50–8.85	8.20–8.60	8.00–8.50
Medium (200-250), common-choice	9.20–9.50	9.00–9.40	8.55–9.00	8.30–8.85	8.25–8.75
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.30–9.50	9.15–9.40	8.40–9.00	8.25–8.85	8.50–8.85
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.75–9.50	9.00–9.35	8.30–8.90		
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.25–8.85	7.25–7.60	7.30–8.15	7.75–8.10	7.75–8.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.90–8.25	6.75–7.25	6.75–7.30	7.25–7.75	7.50–7.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.50–9.00	8.50–9.25			
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)		7.75–8.75	7.35–8.60	7.75–8.50	8.50–9.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.50–8.85	7.75–8.50	7.60–8.50	7.60–8.50	
Good	8.00–8.50	7.00–7.75	7.25–7.85	7.25–7.60	7.25–7.75
Medium	7.00–8.00	6.35–7.00	6.60–7.35	6.75–7.25	6.50–7.25
Common	6.00–7.00	5.75–6.35	5.50–6.50	5.75–6.75	5.50–6.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.50–9.00	8.00–8.75	8.10–8.75	8.00–8.70	
Good	8.00–8.50	7.00–8.00	7.40–8.00	7.35–8.00	7.50–8.00
Medium	7.00–8.00	6.35–7.00	6.35–7.30	6.75–7.35	6.50–7.50
Common	5.25–7.00	5.25–6.35	5.00–6.25	5.25–6.75	5.00–6.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.25–8.00	4.50–8.75	3.75–7.25	4.25–7.75	4.00–7.00
Cows, common-choice	3.75–6.75	3.25–5.50	3.25–6.00	3.75–6.00	2.75–6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.75–6.00	3.00–5.25	3.00–5.25	2.75–6.00	2.75–4.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	1.50–3.75	1.00–3.25	1.50–3.25	1.50–3.75	1.00–2.50
Canner steers	2.25–3.00	2.50–3.50	2.00–3.50	2.50–3.75	1.50–2.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.50–9.50	5.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	6.25–9.00	4.00–7.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50–7.50	3.50–7.50	3.50–7.25	4.00–7.75	3.50–6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.00–7.50	5.00–6.50	5.85–7.25	6.00–7.25	5.00–6.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.75–7.35	4.50–6.25	5.50–7.00	5.50–7.00	4.00–6.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75–7.10	3.00–6.00	3.25–6.35	4.00–6.75	3.50–5.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.50–5.50	2.50–5.00	2.50–5.50	2.75–5.50	1.50–5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice			5.25–7.00	6.25–7.75	
Common and medium			3.00–5.25	4.00–6.25	
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.50–11.00	7.20–9.75	7.50–10.25	7.75–10.25	7.00–9.00
Culls and common	4.50–8.00	3.50–7.00	4.00–7.25	4.00–7.50	4.00–6.50
Feeding lambs	5.75–6.75			5.25–6.00	4.50–5.25
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.75–8.25		5.00–8.00	5.00–7.50	4.00–6.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.25–6.00		3.75–5.25	4.00–5.25	2.50–4.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	2.25–5.00	2.50–4.00	3.00–4.00	3.00–4.25	2.00–3.50
Culls and common	1.00–2.00	1.00–2.50	1.00–2.75	1.00–2.85	1.00–2.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	2.50–5.75				

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 5.	June 28.	June 7.	July 5.	June 28.	June 7.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00–16.00	$15.50–16.00	$16.50–17.50	$15.50–16.00	$16.00–16.50	$17.50–18.00
Good	13.50–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.50	16.00–17.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.50	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00
Common	9.50–11.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	13.00–14.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.00	13.00–14.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	9.50–10.50	10.00–11.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–11.50	12.50–13.00
Common	8.50–9.50	8.50–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00
Bulls—						
Good					11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Medium					9.50–10.00	10.00–11.00
Common	7.00–7.75	7.50–8.25	8.50–9.00		8.50–9.00	8.50–9.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring		24.00–27.00	28.00–29.00		25.00–26.00	28.00–34.00
Choice	25.00–26.00	21.00–23.00	24.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	28.00–31.00
Good	23.00–24.00	18.00–20.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	25.00–28.00
Medium	19.00–20.00	15.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–22.00	24.00–25.00
Common	14.00–17.00	10.00–13.00	14.00–17.00	19.00–18.00	15.00–18.00	20.00–22.00
Mutton—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–13.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00
Common	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	4.00–6.00	7.00–9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00		18.00–20.00
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Common	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	23.00–24.00	21.00–23.00	19.00–21.00	23.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	22.00–22.50	20.00–21.00	18.00–19.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00
14–16 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00		17.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	12.00–13.50	10.00–12.50	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–14.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	12.00–12.50	12.50–13.00			
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	11.00–11.50	12.00–12.50	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00
Butts—						
Boneless					18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00
Boston style	13.50–14.50	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.50–16.00

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 18.)

Bologna bulls were slow and lower at all points, although Chicago was favored with eastern orders late in the week, with the result that closing prices were 15¢ to 25¢ above the close of the previous week.

In sympathy with the lower lamb market, veal calves declined sharply, some strength at the close leaving values 50¢ under a week previous.

No steers passed $8.85 at Chicago, this being paid for prime yearlings. Top for weighty steers was $8.65 paid for prime 1,512-lb. Angus steers. A feature of the Chicago market was the arrival of 145 long-fed White Faces from Nebraska, which sold at $8.35. Forty head from this lot averaged 1,633 lbs. and the remainder 1,623 lbs.

STEER PRICES VARY.

Exporters bought medium to good grade steers as low as $7.50. The bulk of beef steers at Chicago sold from $6.75 to $8. While a few choice yearling steers and heifers in odd lots reached $9 at East St. Louis, $8.25 was the practical limit on load lots, with no matured bullocks good enough to pass $7.50. The same market reported sales of Texas and Oklahoma steers at $5 to $6.60.

One load of yearlings sold at $8.50 at Kansas City, but nothing else passed $8.25, and the bulk went at $6.50 to $8.10. There were sales of Texas and grassy natives at $5 to $6. Many of the grassy offerings at $5.25 to $5.75 averaged 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.

Yearlings reached $8.35 at Omaha with the next highest sale at $8.25 and the bulk of medium and good beef steers at $7.25 to $7.75.

There was but little life to the stocker and feeder trade at any of the markets under review, despite unevenly lower prices. At Kansas City, quotations were as much as $1 lower than at the best time of the month, yet such inducements failed to stimulate the demand. There was practically no demand for feeder steers at Chicago, the little action noted being on light stockers.

Hogs.—The strong undertone and upward price trend in the hog market continued throughout the week despite the general high temperatures. The surprising feature was the active demand, not only on the part of eastern shippers, but also from local buyers at the various markets.

General quality continued fairly good although the percentage of packing sows and grassy hogs increased at Chicago. The determined efforts to widen the spread between good sows and choice lights and light butchers met with but slight success, as the spread at the week-end was practically the same as a week previous. Some of the rough packing grades, however, were penalized to some extent toward the close. Good and choice 250 to 300-lb. hogs, which were not very plentiful, continued to sell at Chicago within 15¢ to 25¢ of top lights and light butchers.

The advance for the week measured mostly 50¢ to 65¢ at Chicago, and East St. Louis and averaged about 25¢ at Kansas City and Omaha, with St. Paul 25¢ to 60¢ higher. Tops at the week-end were: East St. Louis $9.50; Chicago $9.45; Omaha $8.85; Kansas City $8.80 and St. Paul $8.75.

The week's final session put top hogs at Chicago at the high point since Apr. 11, with the average price practically as high as at any time since Apr. 9.

Stock pig prices showed but slight improvement during the week, although the demand at several of the markets was more active following the advance in hog prices.

LAMBS SELL AT LOW LEVELS.

Sheep.—Despite reduced receipts, lambs and yearlings sought new low price levels for the year to date. The market reflected depressed conditions in the dressed meat trade and was further influenced by the low quality of the bulk of native offerings.

At the week-end lambs and yearlings fit for slaughter were largely 75¢ to $1.50 lower than a week earlier, with some selling as much as $1.75 lower at Kansas City. With the exception of a 50¢ decline on heavy ewes at East St. Louis, sheep prices were little changed, the supply being light.

Pioneers in the trade assert that native lambs have never averaged more common in killing quality than they have thus far this season, and dressed markets are groaning under an over-supply of cull and mediocre lambs. Western lambs have been of good quality and condition in the main, and good and choice grades of both natives and westerns are commanding unprecedented premiums for this season of the year over the trashy and common kinds. The market for the latter is being affected by low prices for pelts and offal.

At the week's opening, choice Idaho lambs topped at $11 at Chicago, but after Tuesday no western lambs sold there above $10.50, and $10 bought good Idaho lambs at Omaha on the week's final session. The closing top on natives at Chicago was $10, but the bulk of native lambs sold there at $8 to $9.75 during the last half of the week, with several loads of common grades at $6 to $7.50 and culls from $4 to $5. Approximately one-third of the native lambs at Chicago were culls, from which "skips" were usually sorted. The latter went begging at $2 to $3 per 100 lbs.

Handyweight fat ewes sold fairly well at Chicago on a $4 to $4.50 basis, with choice light westerns quotable up to $5. Heavy and medium weight native ewes were draggy at $2.50 to $3.50, culls going mostly at $1.50 and below. A run of Montana wethers is scheduled to start around the middle of the month.

Feeder demand is developing very slowly, prospective buyers being generally of the opinion that the summer and fall markets will provide numerous opportunities to lay in supplies to as good or better advantage than at present.

JUNE MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	11,710	10,976	29,113	18,967	9,082	7,228
Cows.....do....	2,903	1,677	2,137	889	2,317	1,771
Bulls.....do....	258	369	707	528	388	415
Veal.....do....	1,998	3,534	42,370	34,261	7,894	8,672
Hogs.....do....		5	619	1,074		107
Lambs.....do....	49,638	36,167	70,792	50,468	27,025	8,351
Mutton.....do....	2,836	4,646	31,258	23,899	8,158	8,354
Goats.....do....		235		540	50	53
Pork cuts.....lbs..	929,845	372,381	2,250,836	1,649,562	1,397,568	1,003,667
Beef cuts.....do....	3,845	5,268	291,977	198,692		
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	4,743	4,733	38,551	42,811	9,008	7,771
Calves.....do....	12,019	11,750	60,735	66,545	6,080	6,988
Hogs.....do....	66,758	92,434	140,937	147,623	69,235	67,057
Sheep.....do....	26,546	18,247	185,448	129,658	22,902	15,900
Goats.....do....				257		
City inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	39	607	298	13	620	573
Calves.....do....	326	977	7,509	5,664	3,113	2,674
Hogs.....do....	2,837	3,560	47	339	366	2,182
Sheep.....do....		5	609	480	7,737	3,854

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, July 1.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,650	142	5,063
East St. Louis	2,916	132	1,089
Indianapolis	487	820	777
Kansas City	7,898	506	2,058
Oklahoma City	565	311	
Omaha	2,995		6,743
St. Joseph	652		741
St. Paul	3,133	1,370	196
Sioux City	2,715	234	931
Wichita	290		
Total	27,331	3,545	17,592
Previous week	20,610	2,503	9,475
Same week last year	38,778	3,246	34,212
State destination:			
Illinois	4,627	142	2,879
Indiana	1,492	820	1,376
Iowa	5,398	791	4,655
Kansas	2,552	138	120
Kentucky	258		823
Louisiana	87		
Michigan	318		1,508
Minnesota	990	551	56
Missouri	4,062	271	1,961
Nebraska	1,850	136	2,221
New Jersey		355	
New York	68		
Ohio	2,059	311	629
Oklahoma	68		
Pennsylvania	377		
South Dakota	2,138		690
Texas	26		
Virginia	63		
West Virginia	40		
Wisconsin	819		671
Wyoming	36		
Total	27,331	3,545	17,592

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN MAY.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] May.	Total production,[1] Jan.–May.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	50.52	5.02	25,083,000	134,649,000
Edible beef offal	25.88	2.57	12,850,000	76,631,000
Cattle hides	66.14	6.57	32,829,000	191,871,000
Edible calf fat (unrendered)	0.97	0.65	277,000	1,803,000
Edible calf offal	5.31	3.60	1,527,000	8,317,000
Lard (rendered)	36.52	16.69	82,554,000	563,730,000
Edible hog offal	4.52	2.05	10,218,000	91,916,000
Pork trimmings	7.71	3.50	17,429,000	136,598,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	3.37	1.53	7,618,000	48,856,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	2.31	2.96	1,938,000	14,414,000
Sheep edible offal	1.49	1.91	1,250,000	9,215,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

STATISTICAL LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

(Concluded from front page.)

less but relatively greater, and there is a feeling that the slaughter of this class of live stock has proceeded almost too far for the security or stability of the industry.

The total dressed product, exclusive of edible offal, prepared under Federal inspection from cattle and calves in May was 3.3 lbs. per capita, while that in May of last year was about 4 lbs. per capita. While this does not include the product from all cattle and calves slaughtered throughout the United States in those months, it furnishes a very reliable index to the consumptive demand and should receive more than passing notice, especially since the apparent per capita consumption of beef and veal was 3.42 lbs. in May this year and 4.31 lbs. in May last year or nearly 1 lb. less.

The number of hogs slaughtered was 271,000 head more than in the previous month and more than 310,000 less than in May of last year. The increase over April is seasonal but is much less than that of last year when the slaughter exceeded that of April by about 1,000,000 head.

The total dressed product, exclusive of edible offal, was 5.3 lbs. per capita compared with 5.5 lbs. in May last year, while the apparent per capita consumption was 4.8 lbs. which was about the same as in May last year.

Nearly 56,000 fewer sheep and lambs were slaughtered in May than in April, but 314,229 more than in May last year. The total number slaughtered since Jan. 1 was 1,171,739 more than during the same period in 1920. The decrease in number of sheep on farms and ranges and the heavy increase of slaughter as compared with last year raise a serious question as to the stability of the sheep industry in this country at present.

The production of lamb and mutton was about one-third of a pound per capita compared with one-fourth of a pound in May last year, which was about equal to the per capita consumption in each instance.

The decrease in slaughter and storage holdings, which was general for all kinds of live-stock products as compared with April, and the decrease in the per capita consumption of all kinds of meat except pork, which was about steady with the previous month, are outstanding features and especially significant since they do not appear seasonal in all cases.

The data taken as a whole would seem to indicate that the period of readjustment in the industry to the peace-time basis, which started even as far back as the early part of 1919, has about come to an end. Indeed, many believe that we are extremely fortunate if the liquidating movement has not been carried too far.

The accompanying statistical tables showing the apparent per capita consumption are based on official figures only and do not include the meats prepared by local butchers or on farms and consumed locally during the month. They, however, provide a reliable index or measuring stick for gauging the live-stock and meat production and marketing conditions.

	Beef.	Pork.	Lamb and mutton.	Total.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
May, 1921	3.42	4.78	.36	8.56
April, 1920	3.47	4.76	.40	8.63
Increase or decrease	−0.65	+0.02	−0.04	−0.07
May, 1921	3.42	4.78	0.36	8.56
May, 1920	4.31	4.82	.25	9.38
Increase or decrease	−0.89	−0.04	+0.11	−0.82

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR MAY.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	May, 1921.	May, 1920.	Total Jan. 1–May 31, 1921.	Total Jan. 1–May 31, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	559,979	626,304	2,987,541	3,410,244
Calves	366,798	368,611	1,628,484	1,729,261
Average live weight:				
Cattle, pounds	1,005.99			
Calves, do	148.20			
Average dressed weight:				
Beef, do	562.08	616.51		
Veal, do	84.60	(1)		
Total dressed product:				
Beef, do	314,752,996	386,122,679		
Veal, do	31,031,111	31,184,744		
Storage:				
Begining of month—				
Fresh beef, do	100,671,563	170,454,935		
Cured beef, do	21,516,306	30,333,317		
End of month—				
Fresh beef, do	88,797,371	130,618,579		
Cured beef, do	21,164,434	26,652,597		
Exports:[2]				
Fresh beef and veal, do	243,072	4,486,638	9,421,795	64,357,897
Cured beef, do	1,822,383	3,056,449	8,909,904	10,827,458
Canned beef, do	326,459	5,965,197	3,479,402	9,855,771
Oleo oil and stearin, do	14,855,676	12,462,969	67,339,696	40,728,590
Tallow, do	425,794	1,006,732	4,063,524	6,721,960
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal, do	3,293,252	4,138,798	13,047,517	17,509,935
Tallow, do	123,032	893,277	238,056	2,933,897
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$7.24			
Calves	$8.24			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$8.55	$12.69		
Beef carcasses, good steers (eastern markets)	$15.47	$18.92		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$8.66	$12.12		
Veal carcasses (eastern markets)	$16.64	$20.89		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,541,649	1,778,183	7,433,272	8,358,970
Stock and feeder shipments of cattle and calves from public stockyards	213,860	322,915	1,058,157	1,396,887
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.[3]	66,191,000	68,369,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,274,114	3,584,781	17,470,821	17,838,720
Average live weight, pounds	220.01			
Average dressed weight, do	171.27	161.48		
Total dressed product, do	560,757,505	578,870,436		
Number pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight, do	16.60			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork, do	200,705,586	144,453,156		
Cured pork, do	601,481,546	816,253,056		
Lard, do	152,427,829	141,819,135		
End of month—				
Fresh pork, do	194,499,724	156,962,672		
Cured pork, do	606,511,141	802,375,055		
Lard, do	180,619,730	152,306,767		
Exports:[2]				
Fresh pork, do	3,173,520	1,616,923	34,682,837	13,891,656
Cured pork, do	56,530,857	72,125,584	286,554,021	423,497,606
Canned pork, do	29,533	323,127	261,250	902,938
Sausage, do	557,078	2,608,185	3,839,052	11,359,018
Lard, do	51,307,473	60,142,972	363,924,085	253,430,335
Imports:				
Pork, do	30,207	148,410	278,762	624,438
Bacon and hams, do	8,754	38,401	162,994	303,786
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$8.29			
Live hogs medium weight (Chicago)	$8.49	$14.66		
Fresh pork loins (10–14 lbs.), eastern markets	$21.04	$28.00		
Shoulders, skinned	$13.68	$21.76		
Picnics (6–8 lbs.)	$12.31	$20.10		
Butts, Boston style	$15.89	$25.98		
Bacon, breakfast	$28.75	$39.96		
Hams, smoked (10–12 lbs. average)	$27.67	$36.52		
Lard tierces	$11.22	$22.23		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,321,580	4,209,782	18,629,346	19,857,442
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	38,804	66,277	270,974	423,882
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.[3]	66,649,000	71,727,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	984,903	670,674	5,127,109	3,955,370
Average live weight, pounds	78.16			
Average dressed weight, do	37.94	(1)		
Total dressed product, do	37,367,220	25,445,372		
Storage:				
Beginning of month, do	25,128,653	2,578,715		
End of month, do	15,909,580	5,735,177		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton[2], do	8,531,568	981,115	56,703,035	2,360,444
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton, do	47,387	5,253,962	19,361,067	10,071,799
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs	$10.13			
Lambs (84 lbs. down, medium to prime) (Chicago)	$10.76	$17.00		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$24.34	$31.13		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$6.36	$11.19		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$16.11	$21.23		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	1,915,553	1,487,541	8,649,949	7,298,840
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	152,749	233,973	493,271	1,089,276
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S.[3]	45,067,000	47,114,000		

[1] No figures available for average dressed weight of veal or sheep and lambs for May, 1920. Average weights for corresponding month in 1921 used in estimating production of dressed meats.
[2] Including reexports. [3] Jan. 1.

Dairy and Poultry

HOT WEATHER LARGE FACTOR IN BUTTER PRICE ADVANCE.

Sales Continue Active—Good Consumptive Demand Noted—Surplus Stocks Materially Reduced.

The opinion generally prevailed a week or so ago that the end of June or the first part of July would witness an easier tone on the butter markets, because of the passing of the most urgent call for butter for storing purposes, and because holdings in storage would be heavy in comparison with other years. This opinion however failed to allow for the period of early and protracted hot and dry weather in certain territories. So far the easier tone has failed to materialize.

Butter prices again reached higher levels during the week ending July 2, and the markets were mostly firm and active, although a certain amount of skepticism still existed, especially among western buyers. Others who had thought well of the markets so far began to operate with caution, but the actual conditions of supply and demand as found on the markets seemed to warrant the advances made.

ACTIVE BUYING NOTED.

Receipts for the week showed a falling off, quality was poorer on the average, and buying for consumption and storage, as well as speculative demand, was active. Undergrades also continued to find a ready outlet which is always a good sign in relation to a market.

Another favorable market feature was the surplus as compared with last year. The surplus of 7,000,000 lbs. which existed about the middle of June has been reduced very materially, showing that butter is going into consumption and not into storage. Higher prices, on the other hand, may check consumptive demand, and competition from substitutes and Danish importations will certainly become more of a factor, so there is reason for the more cautious attitude on the part of some of the buyers.

PRODUCTION PAST PEAK.

Production is apparently on the decline. Eighty-four plants of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association showed a reduction for the week ending June 25 of 1.4% under the production of the previous week and a decrease of 2.5% as compared with the same week last year. Information at hand points to a greater decrease since then. The arrivals at New York have shown a large percentage of fine quality with medium and undergrades, particularly, with butter scoring 90 to 91 points short of the trade demand. This is probably due to the fact that Chicago has been receiving most of the centralized cars, especially those of fine quality. Most of this butter is finding its way into storage.

Sales of futures for fall delivery have advanced materially, December options closing at 39½c on Friday, July 1. Boston reports that most of the storing is being done by dealers who are receiving long lines of contract butter. Local production in that section is light, and there has been a strong demand for small lots of western creamery.

The closing tone on all markets at the close of the week was firm.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	35	34½	35¾	36	34
Tuesday	35½	34¾	36¼	36½	35¼
Wednesday	35½	34¾	36¾	36½	36¼
Thursday	35½	34½	36¾	36½	36½
Friday	35½	35	36½	37	37¼
Saturday	35½	35½	36½	37	37¼
Average for week	35.42	34.67	36.33	36.58	36.12
Previous week	34.08	33.04	34.79	35.00	33.50
Corresponding week last year	58.67	56.46	58.83	59.67	58.21

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	15½–16¾	14½–15	16 –17	17½	13¾
Tuesday	15½–16¾	14½–15	16 –17	17½	13¾
Wednesday	15½–16¾	14½–16	16 –17	18	13¾
Thursday	15½–16½	14½–15	16 –17	18	14
Friday	15½–16½	14½–15	16½–17	18¼	13¾
Saturday	15½–16½	14½–15	16½–17	18¼	13¾
Average for week	15.94	14.75	16.58	17.92	13.79
Previous week	15.71	14.71	16.25	16.08	13.79
Corresponding week last year	27.00	25.64	27.92	29.71	25.21

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	34	Friday	35
Tuesday	34	Saturday	35½
Wednesday	33½		
Thursday	34½	Average	34.42

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

	Week ending July 2.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	17,238,672	18,112,640	14,957,632
Receipts since Jan. 1	277,483,109	260,194,437	237,599,051
Put into cold storage	6,640,974	7,003,943	6,630,612
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,680,173	1,180,837	1,193,721
Change during week	+4,960,801	+5,823,106	+5,436,891
Total holdings	37,602,276	32,641,475	31,354,779
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,369,610	5,246,141	4,297,146
Receipts since Jan. 1	92,120,668	87,751,058	82,646,617
Put into cold storage	1,876,463	2,519,244	2,047,888
Withdrawn from cold storage	908,159	887,063	562,868
Change during week	+968,304	+1,632,181	+1,485,020
Total holdings	14,083,570	13,115,266	10,846,087
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,498,295	2,806,960	3,004,606
Receipts since Jan. 1	81,800,163	79,301,868	73,721,241
Put into cold storage	720,566	924,877	2,015,174
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,316,471	2,172,894	2,471,137
Change during week	−1,595,905	−1,248,017	−455,963
Total holdings	20,184,702	21,780,607	16,902,272
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	287,103	312,623	267,098
Receipts since Jan. 1	10,231,894	9,944,791	8,931,520
Put into cold storage	63,773	84,011	103,637
Withdrawn from cold storage	31,887	18,680	12,526
Change during week	+31,886	+65,331	+91,111
Total holdings	3,617,914	3,586,028	3,269,753

More Sugar Beets for Germany.

The acreage in sugar beets in Germany during 1921 exceeds that of 1920 by 149,730 acres. The total area sowed to sugar beets in 1921 is placed at 818,024 acres, as compared with 668,294 acres during 1920.

GOOD DEMAND SUPPORTS CHEESE MARKETS DURING WEEK.

Firm Tone Evident in Wholesale Distributing Markets—Weather Unfavorable to Quality.

Consumptive demand has been fairly active and buying for storage is still a factor, but there were no new developments in cheese markets during the week ending July 2. At primary markets in Wisconsin the volume of business was perhaps as good as might be expected during the extreme hot weather, although there was apparently a slight falling off in sales.

The weather has become unfavorable for quality, and fancy lots have become an exception. Lack of rain is still hurting some sections, and with pastures becoming very dry a heavy shrinkage in milk production is looked for. Dealers who are particular about inspection have held their prices firm on best grades, but at these prices have found business rather dull. Wisconsin Cheese Board prices showed slight advances on June 27, but sales later in the week were on practically the same basis as the previous week.

STORAGE BUYING CONSERVATIVE.

The tone in wholesale distributing markets was firm. Buying for immediate trade requirements was active, some storing took place, and at times speculative demand was brisk, notably at Chicago.

In general, dealers appeared to have confidence in the situation, although it may be said that most of the storing is being done on the basis of actual needs for fall and winter.

Holdings in the four markets were increased only about 1,000,000 lbs., but it is reported that rather an active into-storage movement is taking place at country points, partly on account of better rates. Receipts are running lighter, so that at some markets distributors have had to draw on storage stocks to fill orders.

Export business was of no consequence during the week.

New Zealand's Wheat Production Estimated.

The total production of wheat for New Zealand should be approximately 5,975,000 bus. compared with an actual yield of 4,559,934 bus. for the season 1919–20, according to the New Zealand Department of Agriculture.

The percentage of oats threshed in 1919–20 was 34.79 of the total area under that crop. Assuming that a similar proportion is threshed this year, the total production of grain should be approximately 5,520,000 bus., compared with 6,967,862 bus. for the previous season; but from the information so far available it would appear unlikely that the proportion of oats threshed this season will be as high as in the season 1919–20.

Alfalfa Seed From East Africa Arrives at New York.

The following imported seeds arrived at the port of New York during the week ending July 2: 55,000 lbs. of alfalfa from East Africa; 22,000 lbs. of red clover and 9,900 lbs. of white clover from Germany; 73,000 lbs. of crimson clover from France; and 16,500 lbs. of rape from Holland. No arrivals were reported at Baltimore.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKETS DECLINE FURTHER

Large Increase in Stocks Noted During May—Demand Remains Weak Despite Lower Prices.

Prices in the condensed and evaporated milk markets during May reached further low levels while stocks increased, and the small amount of unfilled orders in comparison with previous months shows that manufacturers are able to immediately fill all orders. Unfilled orders decreased over 75% from the May 1 figure and unsold stocks increased to nearly 120,000,000 lbs., an amount over 50,000,000 lbs. more than for the previous month.

These conditions have prevailed for several months past and show a decidedly unstable condition in the condensed and evaporated milk market. Moreover, manufacturers' reports furnish no indication of an immediate change to steadier conditions. A few manufacturers reported short pastures and a rapidly decreasing milk supply.

Prices on sweetened condensed case goods were reduced about $1 per case, the prevailing price during May being around $6.85. The range of prices was from $5 to $9.05.

DECREASED PRICES SHOWN.

The average price for the month of May for sweetened condensed whole milk in bulk was $10.89 per 100 lbs., with sweetened condensed skimmed milk selling at $6.62 per 100 lbs. These prices show a decrease of $1.09 on condensed whole milk and 59¢ on condensed skimmed milk from the previous month.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	June.	May.	June.	May.
New England	$1.59	$2.14	$2.87	$2.87
Middle Atlantic	1.80	2.09	1.82	2.09
South Atlantic	2.07	2.15	2.05	2.45
East North Central	1.55	1.94	1.86	2.04
West North Central	1.69	2.00	1.42	1.89
Western (North)	1.44	1.72	1.95	2.20
Western (South)	1.54	1.75	.....	.....
United States	1.61	1.96	1.89	2.13

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated case of 16-ounce cans.	
	May.	April.	May.	April.
New England	$6.73	$7.56	$5.29	$5.64
Middle Atlantic	6.32	7.04	5.17	5.56
South Atlantic	7.07	8.14	5.38	5.68
East North Central	7.11	7.88	5.02	5.35
West North Central	7.08	8.23	5.26	5.74
South Central	6.96	8.12	5.52	5.78
Western (North)	7.25	8.88	5.17	5.49
Western (South)	7.85	8.88	5.28	5.60
United States	6.85	7.80	5.23	5.57

Exports of condensed milk during May were 5,675,000 lbs., or about one-sixth the exports for May, 1920. Of the shipments during May, 1921, 306,641 lbs., went to Germany, 2,996,000 lbs. to Cuba, and 410,000 lbs. to China. The amount of evaporated milk exported was 3,500,000 lbs., or about one-fourth the amount exported in May, 1920. This slump in export trade, with lower fluid milk prices prevailing in practically all domestic markets, has so curtailed the demand for condensed and evaporated goods that price cutting only served to further demoralize conditions.

Prices paid to producers during June for whole milk by firms manufacturing both case and bulk goods ranged from $1.18 to $2.12, the average price being $1.61, or over 3¢ per gal. less than the price paid in May. The average price paid by firms manufacturing bulk goods only was $1.89 per 100 lbs. during June, compared with $2.13 in May.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

(In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.)

Stocks.	June 1, 1921.		May 1, 1921.		June 1, 1920.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	33,952	17,879	30,103	8,795	60,125	15,414
Unsold stocks in New York City	10,613	1,751	11,457	1,513	29,897	69
Total unsold stocks	26,633	13,037	23,046	4,304	18,693	10,057
Total unfilled orders	36	.....	621	.....	284	406
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	109,386	957	76,780	879	140,673	911
Unsold stocks in New York City	21,877	4	20,632	1	39,220	7
Total unsold stocks	78,757	951	37,483	869	7,375	875
Total unfilled orders	1,701	.....	6,558	.....	34,933	.....

Exports.	May, 1921	Apr., 1921	May, 1920
Condensed milk	5,675	6,552	32,483
Evaporated milk	3,511	13,669	13,294
Total	9,186	20,221	45,777

At the close of the apple season the last week of June only two States, New York and Washington, were shipping. The new crop movement is beginning early from seven States.

The watermelon movement to July 1 was about double that of the early part of last season owing to the hot weather demand and the early activity of the Georgia movement.

Strawberry shipments from Washington have reached 84 carloads this season. During the last week of June, shipments from Washington exceeded those of any other State.

The Bermuda onion season in Riverside County, Calif., is considered disastrous by most growers. Excessive rains and early hot spells caused severe loss. Cost of production, crates, and freight were high and the market was dull. Last sales of No. 1 yellow stock were at 70¢ to 75¢ per crate.

Possibly the product of 18,000 acres of central New Jersey potatoes will be handled through a cooperative association this season.

The season in southern Florida was favorable for the production of peppers, with few disease and insect pests. Prices held well throughout the season. It is now thought that there will be a large increase in the pepper acreage in this section next season.

FEWER FEEDING CATTLE NEXT FALL.

(Concluded from front page.)

This abundance of feed and the fact that cattle went onto spring grass in much better flesh condition than usual leads stockmen to believe that range cattle will not only start marketward earlier than usual, but that the average weight and quality will be above normal. Should this last condition eventuate it will probably mean that next fall feeders will have to compete with slaughterers for a larger percentage of the offerings than usual and in such competition the slaughterer usually has an advantage.

Another factor which may be expected to reduce the number of stock and feeding cattle is the emergency tariff act. During 1920 importations of beef cattle from Canada amounted to approximately 300,000 head. Competent observers have estimated that of such Canadian cattle fully 75% may be classified as stockers and feeders. Most of these cattle are distributed to the feeders of the middle western and eastern parts of the United States through the markets at Chicago and East Buffalo. The fact that the new tariff law imposes a tax of 30% ad valorem on cattle imported for other than breeding purposes may reasonably be expected to materially curtail these Canadian imports.

In brief, it can be stated that if the anticipated shortage of stocker and feeder cattle materializes next fall, it will probably be due largely to: First, a known and material decrease in the number of cattle in the range States; second, a marked improvement in the average weight and flesh condition of the cattle offered, rendering a larger percentage than usual suitable for immediate slaughter; and, third, a sharp curtailment of imports of stocker and feeder cattle from Canada.

Tomato shipments from Mississippi up to July 1 exceeded those of last season by nearly 50%.

There were 6,448,366 farmers in the United States on Jan. 1, according to figures announced by the Bureau of the Census. In 1910 the census showed 6,361,502 farmers, the increase for the past 10 years, therefore, being 86,864, or 1.4%.

Increased Number of Native White Farmers.

The number of native white farmers in the United States on Jan. 1 was 4,917,305, compared with 4,771,063 in 1910, representing an increase of 146,242, or 3.1%. These figures were recently announced by the Bureau of the Census.

The four States showing the largest number of Indian farmers in 1920 were Oklahoma, with 5,301; New Mexico, with 1,833; North Carolina, with 1,440; and South Dakota, with 1,275. These figures were announced by the Bureau of the Census.

The four States showing the largest number of Japanese farmers in 1920, according to the returns of the Fourteenth Decennial Census, were California, with 5,152; Washington, with 699; Colorado, with 321; and Oregon, with 224.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES FOR MOST LINES LOWER UNDER HEAVY SUPPLIES.

Shipments of Watermelons Sometimes Over 1,000 Cars Daily—Peach Movement Gaining Rapidly.

Prices of new potatoes and cantaloupes advanced during the 5-day period ending July 2, while tomatoes, peaches, and watermelons declined. Shipments of watermelons reached a high record for this season to date, with a movement of nearly 4,000 cars, and the number of peaches moved showed an important gain in volume.

Potatoes.—Markets for Eastern Shore of Virginia potatoes recovered strongly, with price gains in eastern cities of 25¢ to $1.25 per bbl. The general range in eastern markets closed at $3 to $4 per bbl. July 2. Unofficial reports from Eastern Shore of Virginia shipping points quote Irish Cobblers in cloth-top stave barrels 65¢ to 75¢ higher at $3 to $3.25 f. o. b. Southwestern sacked Bliss Triumphs reacted moderately, following the rapid advance of the preceding week in Kansas City, and closed around $3 per 100 lbs. the 1st of July. Total shipments from all sections were 3,135 cars compared with 3,942 a week ago and with 2,088 cars a year age. About one-half the current supply is from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and the rest chiefly from the Norfolk section of Virginia, from North Carolina, and from California.

TOMATO MARKETS WEAKER.

Tomatoes.—Mississippi tomatoes in 4-basket carriers declined 15¢ to 50¢ per crate in consuming markets. The New York market was dull, but prices held fairly well, closing $1.25 to $1.50. A decline of 35¢ to 50¢ occurred in Chicago, bringing prices down to a close of 90¢ to $1. Similar reductions for Texas stock were reported in leading markets, prices closing at 75¢ to $1.25. Tomato movement is lighter than a year ago. Shipments for the week were 537 cars, compared with 898 the previous week and with 713 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Cantaloupes.—Cantaloupe markets were strong in the East early in the week, with sales of California Salmon Tint stock touching $5 per standard crate in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Prices in these cities fell back to a range of $3.50 to $4 at the close, while Baltimore offered higher prices and closed at $4.75 to $5 per crate. The Chicago market was temporarily higher, but closed unchanged at $3.25 to $3.50. St. Louis showed a net advance of 25¢ to 50¢, closing $3.50 to $3.75, while liberal supplies and a slow demand in Kansas City early in the week let prices down to a level around $3, from which there was no recovery. Standards 45's were slightly weaker at shipping points, closing mostly $1.35 to $1.50, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Honey Dew melons ranged $3.25 to $4 in New York most of the week, but dropped sharply at the close, reaching $2.75 to $3. Total shipments were 1,930 cars, compared with the previous week's record movement of 2,233 and with 1,682 a year ago.

Peaches.—Georgia Hiley peaches showed moderate declines in several consuming markets. The New York market ranged 25¢ to 50¢ lower per 6-basket carrier July 2 at $2.75 to $3; Baltimore market was $2.50 to $3. Prices were slow and steady in Pittsburgh at $2.50 to $2.75. Supplies have been light in Boston and prices firm, Hileys advancing 25¢ to 75¢ to a level around $3.50. Markets have been dull at Georgia shipping points. Belles closed at $1.40 to $1.50 per 6-basket carrier f. o. b. cash track, compared with Hileys at $1.60 to $1.75 a week ago. Elbertas ranged $2 to $2.25. Texas points quote Elbertas $1.50 to $1.65 per bushel basket f. o. b. cash track. Shipments were 2,180 cars, compared with 1,263 the week before and are four times heavier than during the corresponding week last year.

Watermelons.—Severe declines in watermelon prices were reported at shipping points and in consuming centers. Georgia f. o. b. markets closed $50 to $150 lower per car at $75 to $300 f. o. b. cash track to growers. A decline of $150 to $250 per car in New York under heavy supplies brought prices to a range of $250 to $450 per car. Total shipments were 4,887 cars, compared with 3,750 cars the preceding week and with 2,071 cars a year ago. For a brief period watermelons have first place among the fruits and vegetables in regard to volume of movement.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Ohio *cabbage* declined $1 to $1.50 per 100 lb. crate in Pittsburgh, reaching $1.50 to $2 July 1. Eastern Shore of Virginia stock was lower in Philadelphia also, around $2.25 per crate. Michigan *cherries* ranged 25¢ higher per 16-qt. crate in Chicago at $3 to $3.25. North Carolina *cucumbers* reached a low point in Philadelphia July 1, selling to jobbers at 50¢ to $1 per bushel hamper. Florida *eggplants* were moderately lower in Philadelphia at $1.75 to $2.75 per crate. California Iceberg *lettuce* strengthened slightly in Chicago, reaching $3.50 to $4 per crate. California yellow Bermuda *onions* recovered 10¢ to 15¢ per standard crate, ranging $1.65 to $1.75. The Philadelphia market continued firm for New York Telephone *peas*, which ranged 75¢ higher per bushel basket July 1 at $3.75 to $4.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore, Irish Cobblers, No. 1, barrels.

	Carloads received.	This season. July 2.	This season. June 27.	One year ago.
New York	441	$3.25–$3.50	$2.50–$2.62	$11.50–$12.00
Boston	127	4.00	3.25– 3.50	11.00– 12.25
Philadelphia	176	2.75– 3.00	2.50– 2.75	10.50– 11.00
Baltimore	38	3.00– 3.25	2.00	9.50– 10.50
Pittsburgh	93	3.90– 4.00	3.25– 3.35	11.50
Cincinnati	24	3.75	3.25– 3.50	12.00
Chicago	283	4.00	3.50– 3.85	11.00– 12.00
St. Louis	50	[1] 3.00– 3.50	4.50	12.50
Kansas City	50	[2] 3.00	[2] 3.75	[2] 5.50– 5.75

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

New York	227	$3.75–$4.00	$3.75–$4.00	$6.50
Boston	33	4.00	4.09	5.60
Philadelphia	79	3.50– 4.00	3.75– 4.00	4.50
Baltimore	28	4.75– 5.00	3.50– 3.75	$4.75– 5.00
Pittsburgh	97	3.50– 4.00	3.50– 3.75	3.50– 4.00
Cincinnati	43	3.75– 4.00	3.25– 3.50	4.50
Chicago	183	3.25– 3.50	3.25– 3.50	4.00– 4.25
St. Louis	41	3.50– 3.75	3.25	4.25
Kansas City	84	3.00	3.50– 3.75	3.75– 4.00

WATERMELONS, Georgia and Florida Tom Watsons, medium sizes, bulk per car.

New York	338	$250–$450	$400–$700	$500– $900
Boston	41	[3] .45– .75	[3] .60– 1.10	750
Philadelphia	131	375– 400	450– 725	1050– 1125
Baltimore	51	375– 600	350– 600	.....
Pittsburgh	168	275– 600	625– 700	650– 700
Cincinnati	66	[4] 30– 50	[4] 50– 60	[4] 65– 75
Chicago	277	310– 550	475– 740	400– 600
St. Louis	81	425	[5] 1.50– 3.00	[5] 2.00– 3.75
Kansas City	70	[5] 2.50– 3.00	[5] 4.00– 4.50	[5] 3.50– 4.00

PEACHES, Georgia Hileys, Belles, and Carmans, bushel baskets and sixes.

New York	297	$2.50–$3.00	$2.25–$2.50	$5.50–$6.00
Boston	22	3.50	2.75– 3.25	.....
Philadelphia	94	1.50– 2.75	2.50– 2.75	5.00– 5.50
Baltimore	50	2.50– 3.00	3.00– 3.25	.....
Pittsburgh	49	2.50– 2.75	2.75– 3.00	4.50
Cincinnati	63	2.25– 2.50	2.25– 2.50	3.25
Chicago	74	2.00– 2.50	2.50– 3.00	3.75
St. Louis	37	2.00– 2.75	2.50– 2.75	.....
Kansas City	25	2.50	3.00– 3.25	.....

TOMATOES, Mississippi and Texas, fours.

New York	129	$1.00–$1.40	$1.40–$1.50	$1.75–$2.00
Boston	28	1.15– 1.50	1.35– 1.40	1.25– 1.75
Philadelphia	68	1.00– 1.25	1.50– 1.65	1.65– 2.00
Baltimore	12	1.25– 1.35	1.50– 1.60	1.25– 1.50
Pittsburgh	68	.90– 1.00	1.35– 1.50	1.00– 1.60
Cincinnati	12	.75– 1.00	1.00– 1.35	1.40– 1.75
Chicago	49	.90– 1.00	1.25– 1.50	1.50– 1.75
St. Louis	83	.75– 1.10	.90– 1.25	1.00– 1.50
Kansas City	70	.75– .80	1.40– 1.50	1.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOE (bbls.).			
Onley, Va.	$3.00–$3.25	$2.35–$2.50	10.15–$10.75[7]
CANTALOUPES (crates).			
Brawley, Calif.	1.35– 1.50	1.35– 1.65	2.25– 2.35
WATERMELON (cars).			
Thomasville, Ga.	75– 300	125– 400	200– 450
PEACHES (sixes).			
Ft. Valley, Ga.	1.40– 1.50	1.60– 1.75	2.75
Mt. Vernon, Tex.	1.50– 1.65	.....	.....

[1] North Carolina Cobblers.
[2] Texas Bliss Triumphs, 100 lbs.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Bulk per 100 melons.
[5] Texas, bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Bulk per 100 lbs.

Cantaloupe Shipments From Imperial Valley to Exceed Last Year's Total.

Cantaloupe shipments from the Imperial Valley, Calif., were expected to continue until about July 10. The second peak of more than 300 cars daily was passed June 25. Shipments may exceed last year's total by 1,500 cars.

May Ship 2,000 Cars of Cantaloupes.

Distributors in the Salt River Valley, Ariz., expect to ship 2,000 cars of cantaloupes beginning July 1. The crop last year was 1,200 cars.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending July 2.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	27	.....	33	35,321	45,591	45,591
Barreled	5	.....	11	69,700	41,446	41,446
New	38	107	28	[1] 75	[1] 126	[1] 13,139
Cabbage	108	190	194	12,919	14,358	32,679
Cantaloupes	1,930	1,682	2,233	9,089	7,810	22,310
Lettuce	240	105	226	12,666	9,120	12,481
Onions	297	156	201	5,454	6,649	27,415
Peaches	2,180	530	1,263	6,280	1,852	26,934
Potatoes:						
White, new	3,134	2,880	3,941	[1] 23,444	[1] 19,434	[1] 180,060
White, old	73	6	197	189,060	160,219	160,292
Strawberries	43	334	148	10,230	7,995	8,490
Tomatoes	537	713	898	10,078	6,529	15,065
Watermelons	1,887	2,071	3,750	13,102	7,139	39,305
Vegetables, mixed	239	172	200	8,180	6,889	13,213
Total	13,738	8,940	13,326	598,524	315,597	445,226

[1] Not included in totals.

TENTATIVE PEACH GRADES TRIED BY GEORGIA SHIPPERS.

Bureau Demonstrates Practicability of Proposed Federal Grades in Fort Valley District.

A representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates has arranged with several leading growers and shippers in the Fort Valley, Ga., district, to pack a number of cars of peaches on the basis of the tentative peach grades recently proposed by the Bureau. One of the first cars packed under this arrangement sold June 18 in New York City strictly at the top of the market, bringing $3.25 per 6-basket carrier for the U. S. No. 1, 3-2 pack, and $4 for the U. S. No. 1, 2-2 pack.

The Federal specifications provide for two grades for quality to be called U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2, and, in addition, the marketing requirements demand that the minimum size, numerical count or style of pack be stated on the package. The U. S. Grade No. 1 shall consist of peaches of one variety which shall be firm, mature and well formed, free from dirt, growth cracks, cuts, skin breaks, and worms, and practically free from scab, scale, hail injury and damage caused by disease, insects or mechanical or other means.

U. S. Grade No. 2 shall consist of peaches of one variety which shall be firm and mature and free from worms, growth cracks, and serious damage or serious discoloration caused by diseases, insects, hail or mechanical or other means.

Shipments of watermelons from Florida to July 2 this season were about the same as last season, but the unusually early movement from Georgia was much heavier, 5,466 cars having been shipped compared with 232 during the similar period last season, and 1,677 two years ago.

THE CHICAGO POTATO MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

Chicago market. Early Ohios also are shown some preference. Imports from Canada to this market, which average 87 cars a year and are classed as Round Whites, are usually sold at a discount because of their poor appearance as compared with domestic stock.

The wholesale trade of Chicago is located on South Water St. and South Randolph St. Car-lot sales are made mostly in the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yards at Grand Ave. Practically all original receivers sell in car lots. There are about 20 of these dealers, most of them doing both a commission and a merchandise business, the amount of direct buying depending somewhat upon the attitude of the growers at digging time.

Trading is most active on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and as a rule the market is lower on Monday than at the close of the week because of the accumulated receipts of Saturday and Sunday. Few sales are made on Saturday. Most of the trading is done between 6 and 7 a. m. in the summer and between 7.30 and 8.30 a. m. in the winter. Buyers and receivers meet in the railroad yards and talk prices. If the buyer is interested he is given the number of one or more cars which the receiver is offering. He inspects them by cutting into a few sacks or, if the load is bulk stock, digging into it a foot or so. After the price has been agreed upon, the buyer is given a sale ticket, which may be used as authority for unloading in place of the bill of lading.

The Chicago market is unique in its preference for bulk shipments. Under ordinary market conditions bulk cars bring a premium of 5¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs, over sacked stock. This is explained by the fact that most sales of potatoes on the Chicago market are on the basis of "car lots outweight"—that is, the buyer pays for the actual weight as recorded when he hauls the stock over the scales. It is the custom to allow some sorting of the stock in a bulk car, and a considerable amount of the poorer stock is thus left in the car to be disposed of as culls, often at about one-third of the market price for No. 1's. The culls vary between 10 and 50 bus. to the car, depending upon the condition of the load, the strength of the market, and also upon the buyer, some buyers being known as "poor unloaders," because they take only the best of the stock. Such buyers usually have to pay a substantial premium over the regular market price. Re-sorting is rarely allowed in the case of sacked stock, and because bulk stock may be re-sorted, it is commonly understood that bulk potatoes from the North Central States are more carefully graded than those in sacks. The dealer who buys a car of bulk stock is allowed to sack it in the car as he unloads it. The cost of sacking a car of bulk stock is said to be about $35 in addition to the price of the sacks, but by sorting and sacking the dealer eliminates culls and assures himself of the quality of the stock.

Receivers operate on a commission basis charge of 7% to 10%. The usual brokerage fee is $12.50 per car. Receivers who have bought outright allow a margin of about 10¢ per 100 lbs. The receivers sell on account to reliable jobbers, while the jobbers' sales to the retail trade are mostly for cash. Their usual margin ranges from 35¢ to 50¢ per 100 lbs.

DEMAND FOR INSPECTIONS.

When a receiver considers that a car of potatoes is off grade or not of the quality represented by the shipper, the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is usually called upon to make an inspection. Sometimes the shipper applies for this service to protect himself, as the receiver may be influenced by a weak turn in the market and may misrepresent the condition of the shipment. In cases of dispute the certificate made by the Government inspector is usually the basis of settlement, and the expense of a lawsuit is frequently saved.

Much of the stock distributed to other markets through Chicago is diverted from the outer railroad yards. Such shipments may have been bought by a Chicago dealer and sold to his trade in a suburban market, or they may have been forwarded to the Chicago yards by the shipper in order to make quick delivery to a near-by city or town on a sale made by wire.

The Chicago market may be considered almost independent of other terminal markets. Conditions in Chicago tend to control many other markets rather than to respond to any ordinary changes in the smaller centers. The St. Louis market, in particular, follows Chicago very closely. During the movement of the main crop the shipping point prices in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan are largely governed by the prices in Chicago.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of several articles which will appear in THE MARKET REPORTER from time to time on prominent potato markets of the United States, showing average unloads, sources of supply, principal varieties, market preferences, and special features reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates' representatives in the different cities.

HONEY MARKETS WEAK AS DEMAND CONTINUES SLUGGISH.

Erratic Weather Conditions Result in Short Crop—Little Buying Noted in Consuming Centers.

The honey season so far has been a most unusual one. A mild winter brought the bees through in excellent condition, but stores were so depleted that feeding was necessary much earlier than usual. Then followed a cold spring, which checked nectar flow and damaged the prospects for an early honey crop in the South. Further curtailment resulted from the long-continued drouth which visited so many sections of the country. Recent rains have been of assistance in improving the flow of nectar and the growth of the honey plants. But for the larger producing areas as a whole a much-diminished crop of honey can be expected.

In southern California, although the Alfalfa honey outlook is normal, the Orange Blossom crop is estimated at only 25% of normal and that of White Sage at 30%. Many growers are discouraged over the prospects of a light crop, low prices, and high freight rates. Along the coast in northern California, where the sage plants are protected by heavy fogs, a full crop of Sage honey seems assured. Carloads of new crop White Orange can be bought, f. o. b. California loading points, for 12¢ to 12½¢ per lb., while old crop is offered at 2¢ less per lb.

Ohio and Michigan expect a moderately satisfactory crop of Clover, but hot weather and light rainfall in other States in that section of the country have affected the Clover honey flow quite seriously. In the honey-producing sections of New York State half a crop is freely predicted by many prominent beekeepers. New-crop honey from this section will not move to market in any large quantity before August or early September.

At this season of the year extracted honey moves very slowly through the normal channels of trade. Bottlers and bakers use small quantities, but are now buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion only. Normally candy manufacturers purchase considerable honey for use in making nougatines, but the candy business as a whole is very dull and quiet at this time.

New York City dealers quote California White Orange Blossom and White Sage at 11¢ to 12¢ and West Indian refined at 55¢ to 60¢ per gal. It is interesting to note that Cuban honey is selling at 58¢ per gal. in barrels, f. o. b. Mantanzas. As mentioned above, honey in California is bringing nearly as much as the stock is selling for in New York City. Now that considerable honey is being shipped to eastern markets by way of the Panama Canal, the margin between the price at the shipping point and that in the consuming markets of the East may be expected to be less than formerly.

Honey dealers in Chicago are buying little stock but are receiving liberal consignments—more than enough to supply the small-lot orders which they receive. Bottlers in Chicago are paying 9½¢ to 10¢ per lb. for White Clover and White Basswood.

Supplies of comb honey are practically exhausted in the leading markets of the country, and little interest will be manifested in this commodity until the new crop comes, late in the summer. Retailers are able to buy 24-section cases of No. 1 Clover and Alfalfa in Chicago at $6.25 to $6.50 per case. In Boston, however, nominal quotations of New York White Clover continue to hold firm at $8 to $8.50 per case for No. 1 heavy honey.

Methods of Marketing Cauliflower in Southern California.

Most of the commercial cauliflower crop of southern California is produced within 15 miles of Los Angeles. The season ordinarily runs from about Oct. 15 until March or April.

The so-called Early variety is grown extensively by Japanese truckers and seems to be identical with the Snowball. The second early and late kinds are grown largely by Chinese truckers and by American producers in the sections around Compton. These later varieties resemble the Early Pearl, California Pearl, Amsterdam, and Yokohama. Heads of the Snowball varieties are white and compact with short thickened stems which give them a solid feeling and appearance when contrasted with the less compact and longer stemmed Pearl cauliflower. Although the Snowball head is of better appearance, the Pearl variety is preferred by shippers because of its better carrying capacity.

CUT AND CRATED.

As cauliflower matures it is cut in the field with a large knife, similar in shape to a butcher knife. After it is cut from the plant, the tops of the leaves and a portion of the stem are clipped off and it is thrown into a crate or wagon. At the ends of the rows it is loaded in bulk into a wagon or truck rack and hauled to the place of packing. Packing facilities vary from a table set at the side of the road to an elaborately equipped packing shed. Some of the houses are equipped with slowly moving belts about 4 ft. wide, upon which the cauliflower is thrown from the wagon. A sorter stands on either side of this belt and sorts ont the cnlls. Packers stand on either side and end of the traveling belt. Little care is taken to pack uniform-sized heads in a crate, althongh convenience in packing tends to induce the packers to place heads of somewhat similar size in the same crate. The ordinary pack is from 9 to 15 to the crate, but either more or less than these numbers are frequently packed. After the heads are packed, the leaves are trimmed flush with the top of the crate with a knife similar to the one used in harvesting.

The crate almost universally used is the pony cauliflower crate measuring 8½ ins. by 18 ins. by 24½ ins. outside. This holds one layer of heads. The standard lettuce crate, 13 ins. by 18 ins. by 24½ ins. outside measurements, is used to some extent. This holds two layers of heads and is packed with all butts to the outside. Pony crates are ordinarily loaded 500 to the car—5 wide, 6 to 7 high, and 16 to 17 stacks long.

Idaho's Commercial Apple Orchards.

The commercial apple orchards of Idaho are concentrated in the Boise-Payette Valley and Twin Falls Co. in the south, and in Nez Perce, Kootenai, and Latah Cos. in the north, according to the State crop reporting service. In point of acreage Payette Co. leads, with Twin Falls, Ada, Kootenai, Canyon, Nez Perce, Gem, and Adams following in the order named. About 50% of the acreage is of the Jonathan variety. 25% Rome, and 25% all other varieties.

In normal seasons, these counties ship 3,500 to 4,200 cars of apples. The largest crop in the history of the State was raised in 1919 when the agricnltural or total crop amounted to 4,000,000 bns., valued at $7,200,000. The carlot movement that year was approximately 4,200 cars. The June estimate of the present season's commercial crop is 751,000 bbls. or possibly 3,000 cars.

AMERICAN CANNED FRUITS PROVE POPULAR IN SCANDINAVIA.

Survey Made by American Agricultural Commissioner—Swedish Markets Flooded Temporarily.

A survey of the dried and canned fruit business in Scandinavian conntries finds American canned and dried fruits easily in first place and enjoying continned popularity, reports the American agricultnral trade commissioner at London. There is practically no complaint against the quality of American canned goods, most of which is sold by agents, but prices are considered too high.

The Danish markets are well supplied with both dried and canned peaches, pears, apricots and plums. Dried fruits meet with especially good demand in Denmark, notably prunes and apricots from California and half pears and evaporated ring apples from New York and California.

The Norwegian market for dried and canned goods is also very good. Fruit is scarce in Norway, and dried fruits are especially popular. Ontside of the large cities, however, the Norwegian population does not draw heavily on the United States for fancy canned fruits, although considerable qnantities of dried fruits are taken.

SWEDISH MARKETS FLOODED.

The market for American canned and dried fruit is temporarily cnt off in Sweden. Some time ago speculators flooded the country with both dried and canned fruits which were originally intended for Finland. The Finnish markets, however, did not materialize, and as a result Sweden is flooded with dried and canned fruit in good condition, selling at less than cost. This oversupply, however, has resulted in the extensive introduction of American dried and canned goods to the Swedish laborers, and dealers are of the opinion that the snpply on hand will be exhausted by the end of September.

Scandinavian conntries have but one objection to American fruit and that is that the price is too high. South African fruit is selling considerably under American prices. Although the South African fruit is recognized as inferior to the American, the former is being improved in regard to both the grade and quality of pack.

American exporters should bear in mind that the three Scandinavian countries are each separate and distrinct and with rival commercial ambitions Each country desires to purchase from the United States and not ony wishes to deal directly with this conntry, bnt wishes also to have the goods delivered direct to its own ports and, if possible, in its own ships. More success will be attained if all quotations are made c. i. f. Scandinavian ports instead of c. i. f. New York.

In the matter of packing it is nrgently necessary that the boxes be wired or iron strapped. This prevents breakage and pilferage. The metric system of weights should be used as this conforms to the customs of Scandinavian countries and eliminates confusion.

Increases in Acreage of Cucumbers for Pickling.

Not enough reports from pickle mannfacturers have been received to determine definitely the acreage of cucumbers for pickling compared with last year, but there is a decided increase in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. A very large increase is shown in Mississippi and also in Ohio.

How Peanuts are Bought, Sold, and Utilized.

Peanut cleaners in the South sell peanuts in three ways: Direct to the purchaser, usually by wire; throngh traveling representatives of cleaning or shelling plants; and through resident brokers.

Probably the greater part of the cleaned peanuts are sold through brokers in city markets. These men often handle peanuts exclusively and may represent one or more cleaners or shellers. They usnally sell in car lots only and supply salters, wholesale confectioners, grocers. bakery supply honses, and large peanut butter manufacturers. Sometimes a broker pools less than car lot orders between the various receivers and charges little, if any, more than car lot prices. Usnally brokers make sales on an f. o. b. shipping point basis, although occasionally a sale may be made on a delivered basis.

Prices on less than car lots are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets ahd Crop Estimotes for the following varieties and grades: Cleaned Virginia Jumbos, Fancy and Extras; Shelled Extra Large and No. 1 and No. 2; also No. 1 and No. 2 Spanish from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, and No. 1 and No. 2 Runners from Georgia and Alabama. Each reporter is requested to secure also from the brokers in his city the f. o. b. prices and the market conditions in the several shipping districts with which he is in touch.

HOW THEY ARE USED.

The various types and grades of peanuts are sold to somewhat widely diversified lines of bnsiness. Cleaned goods—that is, Virginia peanuts in the shell—are commonly sold through the vending trade. Shelled stock is sold to salters, to the peanut-butter manufacturing trade, and to candy factories. Spanish No. 1 shelled are perhaps most frequently salted, and are frequently jobbed through wholesale bakery supply houses. Extra large Virginias, as well as No. 1 Virginias, are sometimes blanched and salted, but these grades are perhaps more extensively used in the manufacture of peanut squares, brittle, and chocolate dips. No. 2 Spanish and Virginias usually find their way into bulk peanut butter, although, these too, may be used in peanut candies. Asiatic peanuts of the large sizes, such as 28/30 and 30/32 to the ounce, usually go into candies or are used for salting stock, while the smaller sizes, such as 38/45's, generally find their way into peanut butter, which ordinarily is made of a blend of Virginia and Spanish peanuts.

Expect 3,500 Cars of Cantaloupes from Colorado Growing Districts.

Cantaloupe plantings in the Rocky Ford and Ordway districts of Colorado aggregate 7,000 acres. Shipments will start about Angust 15 and with fair weather may total 3,500 cars. This is abont the same acreage as came to bearing in that section last year, but hail, blight, and aphis cut down the yield to 2,500 cars.

Peach Movement Very Heavy.

The movement of peaches has been much heavier this season than last. Owing partly to the earlier season and the larger crop in Georgia, shipments from that State to July 2 reached 5,760 cars compared with 1,555 cars to corresponding date a year ago, and exceeded the total Georgia peach movement of last season.

Hay and Feed

UNPRECEDENTED DULLNESS STILL PREVAILS ON HAY MARKETS.

End of Month and Holiday Period Adds to Inactivity—New Alfalfa Marketed in Colorado.

The almost unprecedented dullness which has existed in the hay market during the past several weeks was accentuated during the week by the lack of demand as the month ended and by the holiday period. Receipts were again extremely light as shown in the following table which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending June 25 and July 2:

Cities.	July 2.	June 25.	Cities.	July 2.	June 25.
New York	143	179	Kansas City	107	166
Pittsburgh	78	86	Atlanta	20	45
Cincinnati	100	84	Memphis	9	13
Chicago	132	269	Los Angeles	272	227
Minneapolis-St. Paul	70	77	San Francisco	101	135

While but little improvement was noted in the demand it was sufficient, together with the lightness of the receipts, to cause a little firmer tone and a slight advance in price at several of the markets. The unfavorable prospects reported for the new crop also had a strengthening effect in a few of the markets.

WAITING FOR NEW CROP.

Timothy.—Eastern markets generally are dull except for the best grades of timothy which sell at current quotations. Stocks are light but dealers appear to be waiting for the new crop hay. Southern markets are also quiet but some firmness has developed in prices for No. 1 timothy because of the lack of offerings of that grade by western and northern markets. Local pasturage is good, however, which greatly curtails the demand.

The movement of hay in the Central West continues light and the usual crop end movement failed to materialize to the extent expected. The demand at Chicago was much improved because of light stocks and light receipts. The better grades were taken promptly at about $1 advance in price. Advice was received during the week of the shipment of the first car of new timothy hay to Chicago. This car was shipped from northeastern Iowa and is about two weeks earlier than is usual for that section. No reports of shipment of new hay from southern Illinois, which usually makes the first shipments to Chicago, have been received at that market. Jacksonville reports offers of new hay from the West for shipment within 10 days.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market is also quiet with few price changes. Atlanta reports a decline of $2 and Omaha $1 per ton. Nominal quotations in a few markets were higher with other hay. Some new hay is being baled and marketed direct from the field in Colorado. The second crop is being harvested in good condition in Oklahoma and other southwestern sections. High freight rates which make the price of alfalfa beyond the amount which the consumer is willing to pay is greatly curtailing the demand for the new crop.

Receipts at both Los Angeles and San Francisco are fairly heavy and the market is dull. Some demand is reported from southern California.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS JULY 2.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	30.00	29.50	23.50	24.00	26.00	26.00	[2]26.00	20.00	21.00	[3] 23.00	18.00	.....	[2] 19.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	28.50	22.50	23.00	24.00	25.50	.....	19.00	18.00	[3] 21.00	17.00	.....	[2] 17.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.00	27.50	22.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	18.00	16.00	[3] 19.00	16.00	.....	[2] 15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	28.00	21.50	23.50	25.00	25.50	.....	18.50	16.00	[3] 20.00	16.00	.....	[2] 16.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	25.50	25.00	.....	21.00	25.00	24.00	.....	17.00	14.50	[3] 18.00	14.50	.....	[2] 15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	[2] 20.00	.....	.....	.....	[2]16.00	14.50	[3] 16.00	14.00	.....	[2] 13.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	28.50	20.00	[2]18.00	.....	[2][3] 24.00	[2] 20.00	17.00	[2] 18.00	16.00	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	28.00	18.00	17.00	.....	[2][3] 20.00	[2] 18.00	14.00	[2] 15.00	14.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	26.00	16.00	[2]13.00	.....	[2][3] 17.00	[2] 15.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 20.00	16.00	12.00	[2] 14.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 17.00	14.50	10.00	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 14.00	9.00	11.00	[2] 8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	21.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.25	22.00	21.50	23.50	23.00	24.00	.....	19.00	21.00	15.00	13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.00	.....	23.00	26.00	23.00	.....	16.00	20.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	22.00	.....	23.00	24.25	.....	19.00	21.00	15.00	.....	10.50	11.50	.....	26.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	22.75	22.50	22.00	23.50	26.00	.....	.....	20.00	21.00	15.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	27.00	.....	28.00	.....	18.00	24.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	21.00	28.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	25.50	17.00	.....	21.00	16.00	.....	16.00	13.00	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	34.00	35.00
Rye middlings	21.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	36.00	35.50	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	28.00	32.50	31.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	41.00	41.00	41.00	38.00	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....	36.00	33.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	39.00	38.50	39.25	35.00	30.00	33.00	30.00	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	23.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	19.50	20.00	21.00	28.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	35.28	35.00	31.21	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.00	30.50	30.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	.....	26.50	.....	23.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	.....	29.00	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	32.00	21.00	.....	27.00	.....	[2]28.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	28.50	27.70	28.00	.....	37.00	.....	25.00	25.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	29.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Nominal.
[3] Friday quotations.
[4] Rolled.

Prairie.—The movement of new hay at both Minneapolis and Omaha is reported as increasing and is of fair quality. The demand is very light, and prices have held steady only on the better grades. Poor grades of old hay are almost unsalable.

Straw.—The demand for straw has fallen off slightly and prices have declined generally about $1 per ton. The following prices are quoted in the various markets: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $16.50, Pittsburgh $13, Chicago $9, Minneapolis $8, Kansas City $9, Omaha $8; oat straw—about $1 over wheat-straw prices; rye straw—Philadelphia $24, Pittsburgh $14.50, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $9.

WEEK'S FEED MARKETS WITNESS FURTHER PRICE SLUMPS.

Satisfactory Condition of Ranges and Pastures Big Factor in Continued Poor Demand.

The feed market during the week ending July 2 was even weaker than last week. Wheatfeeds particularly showed an easier tendency in spite of the fact that offerings by western millers were rather light, because of the lack of export orders for flour.

Reports from the principal dairying and feeding sections attributed the continued poor demand to the satisfactory condition of ranges and pastures, and to restricted buying power and economy in feeding.

Stocks appear generally adequate. Many jobbers who bought in the spring still have ample supplies of various feeds on hand. The movement and receipts were light.

While the demand for future delivery remained dull, firms feeling friendly to mill feeds at prevailing quotations absorbed most of the offerings at distress prices with a view to storing until the winter demand develops. The prevailing opinion among the trade appears to be that were it not for the present financial situation, which makes it difficult to secure the funds necessary for storing on a larger scale, the constant crumbling of prices would soon cease inasmuch as a gradual improvement of conditions is looked for and a substantial decline from present prices is not expected.

WHEAT FEED PRICE DROP.

Wheat mill feeds.—Flour middlings declined along with bran and middlings, which recorded a net loss of about $1.50 per ton for the week. Reddog was strong and reported scarce due to the recently developed export demand for this commodity. The demand for feed in the Southwest has been inadequate to absorb offerings from mills in that section because of the increased milling of new crop wheat, and as a result southwestern offerings were made in Chicago and other markets at prices competing with those quoted by northwestern mills. There was some speculative buying of feeds for deferred shipment but not enough to sustain prices. Pacific coast markets were especially weak and northeastern and southeastern markets reported that the volume of business was not sufficiently large at times to determine representative quotations. Stocks were good and receipts in most of the markets were light. Standard bran for season shipment was offered around $21.75 in northeastern markets.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—An improved export demand for cottonseed meal and cake

(Concluded on page 29, column 3.)

Grain and Seeds

UNCERTAIN COURSE FOLLOWED BY WEEK'S WHEAT PRICES.

Drought and Severely Hot Weather Features of the Trade—Corn Recovers Earlier Losses.

As all grain exchanges in this country were closed from July 2 to July 4, inclusive, this week's review is necessarily limited to four days, namely, June 27 to July 1, inclusive, except for a brief comment regarding the trading on July 5.

During that period wheat was either weak or of uncertain trend—fluctuating repeatedly—every day but on June 27. Some days corn followed wheat and again it did not. One of the worst breaks of the season in both wheat and corn occurred on Tuesday, June 28, and the only cause that could be determined for the break was that the selling was better than the buying. Bullish news was ignored and speculative sentiment turned overwhelmingly to the selling side.

Corn fully recovered its loss during the next three days, and in wheat there was a partial recovery the next day, but prices sagged again on July 1. The reason for the weakness in wheat the last day before the holiday period seemed to be that traders did not care to have open trades over the holidays, and "evening up" caused a setback in prices.

Drought and high temperatures were important features of the week. Continued drought in France was reported, and in addition reports of a similar nature came from Rumania and eastern Russia. Russia, it appears from unofficial reports from Liverpool, has of late been an importer of flour, which is taken to reflect a deplorable agricultural situation in that country.

Continued dry weather with high temperatures in southern Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota were the chief features of market importance in the United States. Severe damage to the spring wheat crop of these States is conceded by the grain trade. Also there was apprehension regarding the corn crop of Iowa, Nebraska, and the Central States, because of drought and heat.

The following temperatures were officially recorded on June 28, 29, and 30, respectively: Williston, N. Dak., 92°, 94°, and 90°; Devils Lake, N. Dak., 90°, 88°, and 96°; Bismarck, N. Dak., 96°, 100°, and 106°; Moorehead, in western Minnesota, 90°, 94°, and 100°; Huron, S. Dak., 98°, 92°, and 98°; Sioux City, in northwestern Iowa, 96°, 96°, and 96°; Omaha, Nebr., 98°, 94°, and 96°, and Des Moines, Iowa, 96°, 88°, and 94°.

In western Canada, where drought and heat were a menace to the spring wheat crop, this condition was relieved by a general rainfall on June 29. This break in the drought in Canada gave North Dakota some hope of early relief.

It would not have been surprising if the market had been influenced more than it was by existing crop conditions, particularly as some export business continued to be done and stocks of old wheat have been very light for several weeks past. But the speculative element of the grain trade took the position that new wheat will soon be moving in volume, and speculators do not want actual wheat. This may account for some of the bearish sentiment recently expressed.

Trading in December wheat in the Chicago market began on July 1, but one day's trading was not sufficient for that future to establish its relative position to the September future. During the week September was stronger than July in both Chicago and Minneapolis. Apparently the July reflected the near approach of the new crop movement, while the September showed the apprehension that was felt regarding the outcome of the spring wheat crop.

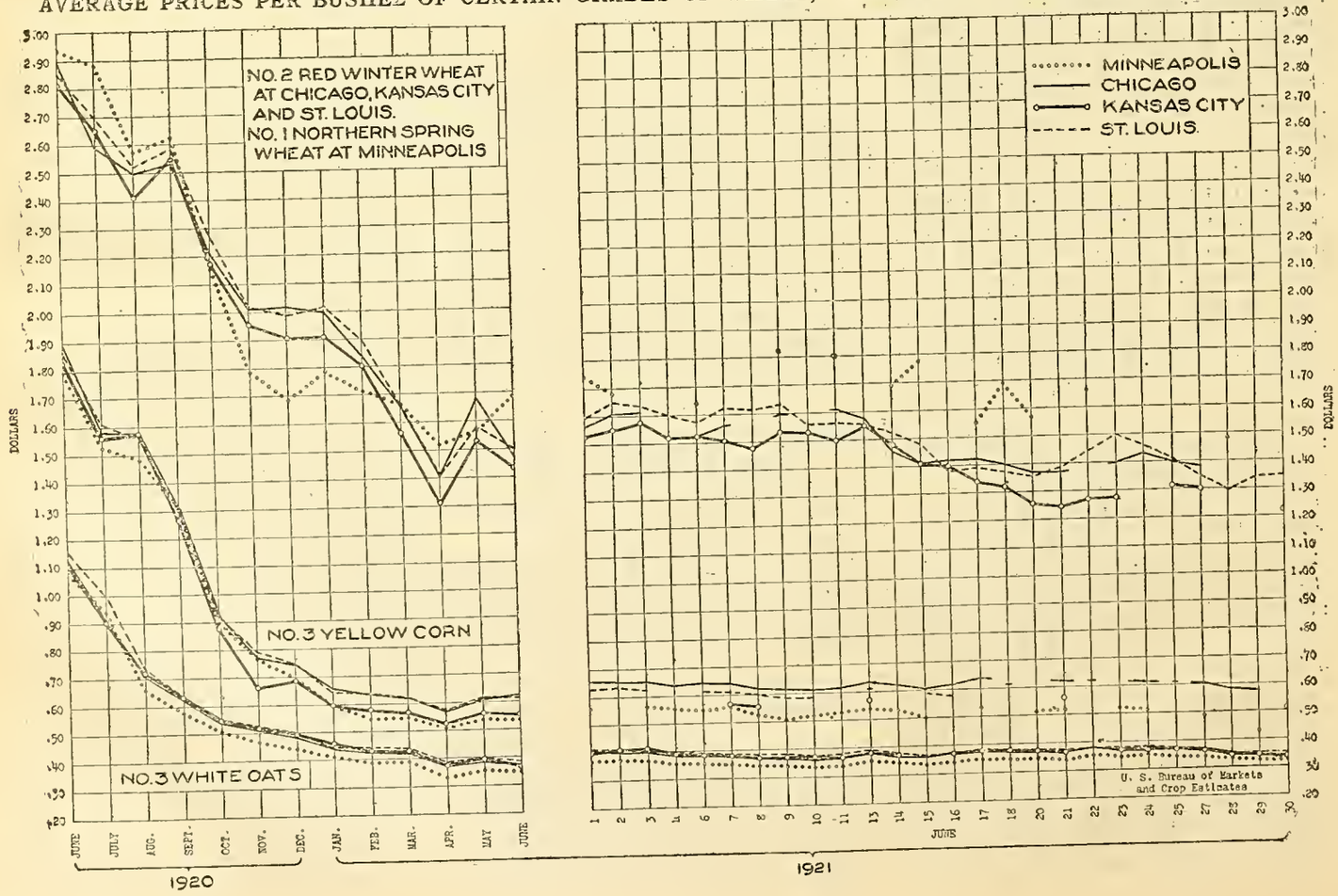
Tuesday, July 5.—Wheat and corn broke sharply to-day as a result of hedging pressure and short sales by professional operators. The incentive was supplied by rains and cooler weather in spring-wheat regions and new crop movement in winter-wheat States. Chicago July wheat closed 5¼¢ lower than on July 1, and July corn closed 4¢ lower. Minneapolis July wheat slumped 9¢. Chicago September wheat dropped 6¼¢, and corn 3¾¢. Minneapolis September wheat broke 8¢, and Kansas City September lost 6¢. Winnepeg October wheat, which corresponds to September in American markets, closed at $1.34.

A free movement of new wheat in the winter-wheat States is forecast by the grain trade.

The visible supply decreased 2,000,000 bus. last week, leaving the total but 8,061,000 bus.

Despite the importanee of Iowa as a cattle-feeding State, only 23,885 stocker and feeder cattle were bought on the Chicago market during 1920 for shipment to that State.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.


NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS.
NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS
NO. 3 YELLOW CORN
NO. 3 WHITE OATS
DOLLARS
JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE
1920
MINNEAPOLIS
CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
JUNE
1921
U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, July 1.

(Cents per bushel.)

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	158	162¼	159½	.....	.....	.....
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	148	.....	.....	143¾	141	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	145⅝	146	142½	137	138	.....
	No. 2	144	142	.....	134½	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 1	142⅜	139¾	132½	.....	.....	128
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	166	177	164	159	169	174
	No. 2	157	168	158	151	158	158
	No. 3	143	147	141	140	144	149
	No. 4	129	129	123	120	121	130
Northern Spring	No. 2	144	144	134	128	138	141
	No. 3	.....	130	131	127	.....	132
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	146¼	155	132½	145	.....	141⅜
	No. 2	154	156¾	153⅜	140½	145	150
	No. 3	154¼	156	153⅜	.....	145	.....
	No. 4	150	155	.....	125	145	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	130⅜	135	119½	125	119	125⅝
	No. 2	132¼	133	120½	119⅜	122⅞	121⅜
	No. 3	130⅜	127½	117⅜	118	118	135
	No. 4	125	121⅜	115	113	.....	115½
Red Winter	No. 1	131	130½	125	125	.....	125
	No. 2	131⅜	130	.....	.....	122	123
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	144¼	135⅜	134	136	136	137⅜
	No. 2	141¼	134½	129¾	134	134⅞	135½
	No. 3	135	132½	127	127½	131	133⅜

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	61½	61¼	58½	58¼	59½	60¾
	No. 2	61½	61¼	59	58¾	59½	60¾
	No. 3	.....	60	.....	57	58	.....
Yellow	No. 1	61½	61¼	58⅞	58¼	59½	60⅜
	No. 2	61½	61⅜	59¼	58¼	59½	60¾
	No. 3	.....	60¼	58	57½	.....	59½
	No. 4	.....	59	55½	55½	57	.....
Mixed	No. 1	61½	60⅜	58½	57⅜	59	60¼
	No. 2	61¼	60¼	58½	57¼	59	60
	No. 3	60½	60¼	58¼	.....	57⅞	59½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	53	52¼	48⅜	.....	51¼	51
	No. 2	51⅜	51½	48¼	49	50¼	50¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	61	60½	59	57	58¼	60
	No. 2	60	60	57¼	56⅝	57¼	60
	No. 3	.....	.....	55½	55⅞	.....	59
Yellow	No. 1	56	54½	53	54	54	53
	No. 2	55⅜	54½	53	53	52¼	52½
Mixed	No. 1	54½	54	52	51⅜	51½	52
	No. 2	55	53½	51½	51	51	51
	No. 3	.....	52	51	49½	49	49
	No. 4	.....	.....	49	48	.....	47
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	64	63½	64	.....	62½	63½
	No. 2	63	63	.....	.....	62½	63
Yellow	No. 1	.....	61	60	.....	58⅜	59⅜
	No. 2	62	60⅜	59½	59	58½	59
	No. 4	.....	58	55	56	55½	.....

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	38½	38½	36¾	35¾	35	36
	No. 2	38¼	38	36¾	35¼	35	36
	No. 3	37	36¾	35¼	34¼	33¼	34¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	35¼	35¼	31	33	33¼	33¼
	No. 3	34¼	34	33	32¼	32¼	33
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	35	.....	31	34⅜
	No. 3	37	36½	34¼	34¼	33¾	33½
	No. 4	36	35	34¼	.....	.....	33
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	38¾	37⅞	33	.....	.....	36
	No. 2	37¾	37¼	35¾	33¼	35¼	36
	No. 3	37½	36¾	35⅜	35¼	35	35⅞

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		126	125	120	122	122¼	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
No. 2 Western		118	117½	113½	112	111¾	114½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	130½	128	119½	124¾	124¾	122½
	Sept.	125⅝	123¾	117½	123	123¼	121¾
Corn	July	62⅝	61¼	58⅜	61⅝	60¾	62⅛
	Sept.	63¼	61⅜	59¼	62⅜	61⅜	62⅞
Oats	July	38⅜	37⅛	35⅜	33¾	35⅛	36⅜
	Sept.	40⅜	39⅛	37⅜	38⅜	37⅜	38¼
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	121½	118⅜	108¼	114¼	114¼	111⅜
	Sept.	117⅜	115⅜	109⅛	115	115	113½
Corn	July	55⅜	53⅜	50⅜	52⅛	51⅜	51¼
	Sept.	58⅜	57⅛	54⅛	53⅜	56⅜	56
Oats	July	37	35⅞	34	33⅛	32⅜	33
	Sept.	38½	37¼	35	35¼	35¼	35⅞

French Grain, Cereal, and Hay Crops Curtailed by Drouth.

In response to a cable inquiry regarding crop conditions in France, the American consul general at Paris sent a message to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates under date of June 29 which stated that the drouth during April was general, thus delaying all crops, but that rainfall in May improved conditions in most districts.

Winter wheat and rye was reported to be in excellent condition. This includes practically the entire French wheat, spelt, and rye crops. Oats, barley, and the small acreage of spring wheat were reported in poor condition. The hay crop was reported as poor to fair.

The cable further stated that since June, according to newspaper reports, practically no rain had fallen throughout France, making the condition of spring crops worse, but leaving wheat, spelt, and rye in fair condition. Absence of rain renders the second crop of hay very problematical and seriously affects the supply of winter forage.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

(Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.)

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley	Rye.
Week ending July 2:					
Atlantic ports[1]	1,808	999	110	.....	330
Gulf ports[2]	4,668	71	2	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,540	2	.....	210	.....
Total	8,016	1,072	112	210	330
Previous week	4,228	791	59	471	371
July 1, 1920, to July 2, 1921	276,724	41,439	2,041	21,445	35,423

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act.

Kind of seed.	June—		12 months ending June 30—	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Alfalfa	231,500	562,500	941,600	18,831,100
Canada blue-grass	5,600	26,300	1,148,200	552,000
Awnless brome-grass	.....	3,100	8,600	169,400
Alsike clover	105,800	11,000	4,121,200	5,647,700
Crimson clover	1,791,500	669,900	5,555,900	10,053,400
Red clover	2,482,600	152,300	16,333,300	19,267,900
White clover	82,800	.....	515,500	189,000
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	.....	1,600	22,000
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	.....	8,300	700
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	.....	13,200	240,200
Timothy, alsike, and white clover mixtures	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	2,800
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	152,300	225,400
Foxtail millet	.....	13,700	433,500	146,000
Grass mixtures	1,200	.....	5,700	2,600
Spring vetch and oats mixtures	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Orchard grass	.....	22,000	.....	2,770,500
Rape	320,800	.....	4,244,700	5,765,700
Redtop	.....	.....	200	6,800
English rye grass	138,900	158,900	1,523,200	1,957,900
Italian rye grass	89,200	5,600	576,600	979,600
Timothy	390,500	300	390,500	37,000
Hairy vetch	278,100	267,600	1,386,600	1,219,800
Spring vetch	131,700	56,000	542,400	1,048,300

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 27.)

caused a firmer feeling and slightly higher prices. Brokers and jobbers who had been quoting at $1 to $2 lower than mill agents advanced their prices to practically the same basis as mill prices, though many wholesale dealers' quotations were unchanged from the previous week. The domestic demand was poor. Inquiry from sections where cake is used extensively during the summer months is expected to be below normal because of excellent range conditions. Dealers are well supplied and no heavy demand is expected from that source. Stocks at mills were fair. Movement was fair. Hulls were in poor request.

Linseed meal and cake.—Light stocks at mills rather than an increase in the demand accounted for a firm market for linseed meal during the week, particularly in the Northeast. In the Northwest the tendency was easier causing a difference in prices between the Minneapolis and Buffalo markets of about $5 per ton. It was reported that quite a few mills will close down because of their inability to operate at a profit. Stocks of flaxseed at Minneapolis were about 1,000,000 bus. larger than those held the same week one year ago.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed held steady. The offerings were light but sufficient to supply the demand. Manufacturers claim to be operating at about 60% of capacity. Philadelphia dealers quoted $31.21 delivered, Philadelphia basis rate of freight, with the larger manufacturers asking $34.21, the latter price including guaranty against sellers' decline to Sept. 1. Stocks were fair and the movement light.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was confined almost entirely to immediate shipment. No one seemed desirous of buying anything ahead. Prices showed very little change but were easier in most of the markets. Yellow hominy was quoted $1 to $1.50 lower than white hominy feed. The output of mills was reported as small but appears in excess of requirements. A few cars of white hominy feed sold at $22.50 St. Louis, a decline of $1 from the price quoted during the early part of the week.

Alfalfa meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal was dull. It is claimed by manufacturers that the flood in the Arkansas Valley, the most important alfalfa producing section in Colorado, will materially reduce the amount of alfalfa available for grinding purposes. Buyers are giving little consideration to this report and expect that adequate supplies may be obtained elsewhere. The Kansas City market was slightly firmer but the Chicago trade still quotes No. 1 old crop meal at $23.50, new crop meal at $22.50. Supplies are adequate as the demand is light because of the poor mixed-feed business.

Beet pulp.—The beet-pulp situation was unchanged. A fairly good demand was reported from the Richmond market but little interest was manifested in other markets. Prices quoted are largely nominal. Stocks in warehouses remain in excess of those normally held at this time of the year.

Total Exports of Breadstuffs From the United States During May, 1921.

Breadstuffs.	Unit.	Quantity.
Corn	Bu.	8,535,389
Corn meal and flour	Bbl.	39,767
Wheat	Bu.	25,932,292
Wheat flour	Bbl.	1,266,818
Oats	Bu.	151,188
Oatmeal and rolled oats	Lbs.	9,142,441
Rye	Bu.	1,981,349
Rye flour	Bbl.	11,702
Barley	Bu.	458,225

Cotton

ADVANCES REGISTERED BY BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Recent Estimate Indicates Greatly Reduced Acreage for 1921—Production Placed at 8,433,000 Bales.

During the week ending July 2 prices for spot cotton advanced about ½¢ per lb. and prices for future contracts advanced ¼¢ to ½¢ per lb. The average price of Middling cotton on July 1 (July 2 was a holiday in practically all markets) closed at 10.63¢ per lb., compared with 10.15¢ at the close of the previous week and 39.93¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. The advance in prices for future contracts ranged from 28 points for March future contracts at New Orleans to 69 points for July futures at New York. July future contracts at New Orleans advanced 44 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.67d. per lb. on July 1, compared with 7.49d. the previous week and 24d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased slightly during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 42,304 bales, compared with 40,057 bales the previous week and 12,707 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that inactivity continues in the market for fabrics but that there is a fair demand for a few lines of goods.

ACREAGE MUCH REDUCED.

The crop-reporting board of this bureau on July 1 estimated that the area of cotton under cultivation this year in the United States is about 26,519,000 acres, compared with 37,043,000 acres a year ago—a decrease of 28.4%. The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 69.2% of a normal condition, compared with 66% on May 25, 70.7% on June 25, 1920, and 78.8% the average condition for the past 10 years on June 25. A condition of 69.2% on June 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 152.2 lbs. and a total production of about 8,433,000 bales. Last year the production was 13,365,754 bales.

Closing Future Prices for July 1 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
July	11.73	38.90	33.26	11.20	37.08	33.22
October	12.43	33.04	33.16	11.92	32.68	32.64
December	12.87	31.74	32.95	12.32	31.51	32.35
January	12.98	31.15	32.58	12.42	30.95	32.25

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to July 1.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,332,124	6,680,993
Port stocks	1,561,972	893,289
Interior receipts	7,280,409	7,037,260
Interior stocks	1,292,856	970,557
Into sight	10,941,415	11,822,992
Northern spinners' takings	1,912,746	2,920,862
Southern spinners' takings	2,581,050	3,290,221
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,454,124	3,413,916

Exports for the week ending July 1 amounted to 127,043 bales compared with 127,843 bales the previous week and 37,055 bales the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to July 1 amounted to 5,033,713 bales compared with 6,203,081 bales in 1919–20.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 1, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 2, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	150	250	125	200	225	250	250	200	350	175	218
Strict Good Middling	100	200	100	150	175	200	200	150	250	150	168
Good Middling	50	100	75	100	125	150	125	100	150	100	108
Strict Middling	25	50	50	50	75	75	50	50	50	50	53
Middling	10.50	10.75	11.00	9.88	10.50	10.25	10.15	11.00	11.25	11.09	10.63
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	100	75	50	100	100	125	125	100	75	100	95
Low Middling	250	175	150	200	200	250	250	200	200	225	210
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	350	275	225	300	350	350	350	300	300	325	313
Good ordinary[2]	500	400	325	400	450	450	425	400	400	475	418
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	40
Strict Middling	150	100	150	150	100	125	150	150	150	100	133
Middling[2]	250	200	250	250	150	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling[2]	400	300	375	350	250	350	350	400	350	350	348
Low Middling[2]	500	400	475	450	350	450	500	500	500	425	450
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	225	175	200	225	100	200	200	250	250	300	213
Strict Middling[2]	325	275	300	325	200	250	300	350	350	350	303
Middling[2]	450	450	400	450	250	400	400	400	450	400	405
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	275	225	250	275	100	250	300	300	300	325	260
Strict Middling[2]	375	325	350	375	200	350	350	400	400	375	350
Middling[2]	475	425	450	500	250	450	450	500	500	425	443
Sales for week, bales	2,260	1,178	507	470	4,200	819	13,535	10,576	2,457	6,302	[3]42,304

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to July 1.

To—	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,652,999	2,991,788
France	525,810	546,451
Germany	1,090,366	449,771
Italy	490,030	462,215
Japan and China	555,509	928,919
Other countries	718,999	823,937
Total	5,033,713	6,203,081

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

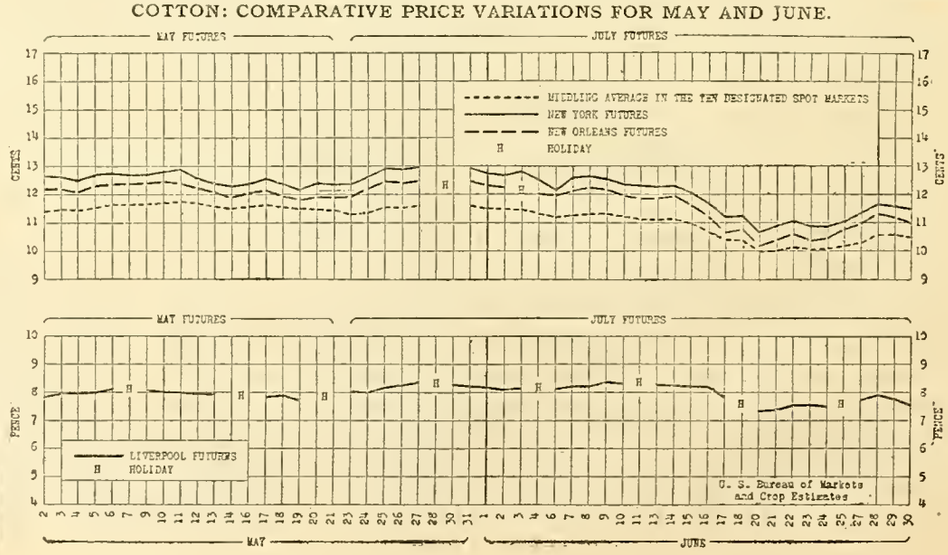
New Orleans:	Cents.
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 ins	10¾
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	11 1/16
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	12¼
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins	12½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins	13½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	13¾
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	16
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	12½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	13¾
Strict Low Middling, light spotted, 1 3/16 ins	14
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins	21

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 11¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 10½¢ at Memphis on July 2, 1921, and 39½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 40¢ per lb. at Memphis on July 3, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	75	650	50	550
1⅛ ins	300	2,525	550	2,650
1 3/16 ins	600	3,750	750	5,500
1¼ ins	.....	4,500	1,000	.....

The latest quotations received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton are 32¢ per lb. for

COTTON: COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS FOR MAY AND JUNE.



No. 2 grade and 31¢ for No. 3 grade, f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at 34⅞¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 24⅝¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Latest advices indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice is quoted nominally at 37¢ to 40¢ per lb. at Savannah.

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria on July 1.

	Bales.		Bales.
1921	267,000	1919	275,000
1920	93,000	1918	230,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on July 1, and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	.....	1	3	9
Strict Good Middling	245	11	284	197
Good Middling	4,492	126	3,462	1,374
Strict Middling	20,411	301	19,928	3,389
Middling	50,804	970	31,543	4,880
Strict Low Middling	42,647	5,218	17,977	4,916
Low Middling	10,288	2,389	6,979	4,667
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,410	92	3,073	246
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,481	273	3,000	391
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	1	4	5
Total	136,813	9,382	86,253	20,074

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on July 1, at the port of New York were 157,710 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 34,191 bales; at the port of New Orleans 457,839 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 307,411 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending June 25.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	Per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$15.00
Laurens, S. C.	$18.60	15.00
Manning, S. C.	22.00	18.00
St. Matthews, S. C.	20.00	18.00
New Orleans, La.	20.00	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	28.00	25.00
Montgomery, Ala.	26.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	20.00	20.00
Memphis, Tenn.	25.00	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	22.00	16.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	18.00	15.00
Little Rock, Ark.	20.00	16.00

Lithuanian Flax Monopoly Dissolved.

The National Metal & Chemical Bank of London which had the Lithuanian flax monopoly last year has discontinued operations in Lithuania, according to the American consul at Riga. The action of this bank implies the cessation of the flax monopoly, probably throwing the flax crop on the open market. The stocks of flax in the hands of peasants are believed to be large.

The linseed monopoly has been taken over by the Lithuanian Commercial & Industrial Bank. It is estimated that at the present time there are about 5,000 tons of linseed in Lithuania.

The present staple products of Lithuania are flax and wheat, though efforts are being made to develop other industries, notably the leather industry. Future plans contemplate assistance to textile and paper enterprises.

COTTON GROWING WITHIN BRITISH EMPIRE ENCOURAGED.

British Cotton Growing Association Renews Efforts—Spinners Urged to Use British-Grown Cotton.

Efforts to encourage the growth of cotton in all quarters of the British Empire in which it can be grown on commercial lines have been launched with renewed enthusiasm by the British Cotton Growing Association. The activities of this association are outlined in the sixteenth annual report of the association, which has just been issued.

The report is for the year ending Dec. 31 last, and states that up to that time steady progress was being made in furthering the growth of cotton in the British Empire. The report further states that the results for the year 1920 in this line were very satisfactory. The estimated amount of cotton grown in new fields during the last six years is stated to be as follows:

Year.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Year.	Bales of 400 lbs.
1915	75,200	1918	54,900
1916	78,800	1919	79,600
1917	72,600	1920	105,800

The hope is expressed that spinners, when filling their requirements, will now give preference to the cotton produced within the Empire. By doing so it is pointed out that they will not only be helping the development of cotton cultivation in the African colonies, but at the same time they will be materially assisting in adjusting the adverse rate of exchange which at present exists between Great Britain and the United States.

The report further states that Uganda cotton is 1 3/16 in. in length, and comprises both saw-ginned and roller-ginned cotton. It is used against stapled American as well as Upper-Egyptian for counts ranging from 30's to 46's twist, also 42's to 64's weft. Nyasaland cotton is used for similar counts. The staple of Nigerian cotton ranges from about 1⅛ in. to good 1⅜ in., and is used for mixing with American or other growths, and some of it is suitable for users of North Georgias or short Memphis cotton. The cotton is sold on the basis of the ruling values of American cotton, and it is expected that a great number of English spinners will give the cotton a trial, quality and other conditions being equal to the American cotton they have been accustomed to using.

Bulgarian Grain Consortium Successful.

The activities of the Bulgarian grain consortium established in 1919 to control the exportation of surplus grain have met with considerable success, according to the American consul at Sofia. The consortium collected 166,000 metric tons (a metric ton is 2,204.6 lbs.) of grain during 1920 almost entirely from the crop of 1919.

During the first 10 months of 1920 the consortium exported 119,651 tons of grain to the following countries: Austria, 39,134; Belgium, 36,323; Italy, 17,963; Czechoslovakia, 8,483; Poland, 1,100; Greece, 281; and Egypt, 100. The greater part of this grain was corn.

The total grain crop of 1920 amounted to about 2,738,473 metric tons compared with 2,527,317 tons in 1919. A small part of the 1920 crop has already been exported by the consortium.

Europe Considered a Possible Market for American Sweet Potatoes.

That Europe may ultimately offer a practicable market for sweet potatoes was shown by the successful transportation to Liverpool of an experimental shipment made last March.

This shipment, consisting of 600 lbs. of Porto Rico yams grown in southern Georgia, was made under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The sweet potatoes were packed in 60-lb. crates and shipped under ventilation. They were inspected at destination by the bureau's London representative and found to be in good condition. The receiver gave the shipment particular attention, and sales were made readily in spite of the fact that the sweet potato is practically unknown in European countries. Recipes for the preparation of sweet potatoes were sent with the shipment and distributed to each person buying a supply.

The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates has planned further experimental studies of the transatlantic shipment of this commodity.

Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During May.

During the month of May the United States exported 25,932,292 bus. of wheat and 1,264,818 bbls. of wheat flour, as compared with 17,641,424 bus. and 1,591,095 bbls. during April, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for American wheat and wheat flour during May. Italy ranked second in the purchases of American wheat, while Germany ranked second in purchases of American wheat flour. The following table shows the exports of wheat and wheat flour for May and totals for the four preceding months:

Destination.	Wheat.	Destination.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.		Barrels.
United Kingdom	8,805,350	United Kingdom	306,563
Italy	8,119,457	Germany	181,980
Germany	1,922,615	Netherlands	145,098
Greece	1,533,171	Poland and Danzig	144,523
Netherlands	1,182,393	Cuba	68,611
Canada	1,088,694	Mexico	61,723
Belgium	852,562	Finland	39,251
Gibraltar	662,696	Turkey in Europe	37,382
Japan	629,882	All others	279,684
Mexico	283,391		
All others	852,081		
Totals:		Totals:	
May	25,932,292	May	1,264,818
April	17,641,424	April	1,591,095
March	14,601,170	March	1,369,680
February	18,463,711	February	1,023,362
January	21,344,873	January	1,279,915
Grand total	97,988,470	Grand total	6,528,900

During the month of May the United States imported 1,902,667 bus. of wheat and 47,851 bbls. of wheat flour, all of which came from Canada.

South Africa's Sugar Production Estimated.

It is estimated that next season's production (season of June, 1921, to February, 1922) of sugar in South Africa will reach from 130,000 to 145,000 tons, reports the American consul at Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Foreign Markets

EGG IMPORTS JUMP DURING FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF YEAR.

Exports of Eggs for Corresponding Months Show Decrease When Compared to 1920 Figures.

The exports of eggs from the United States during the first five months of 1921 show a decrease of 14.2% when compared with the exports for the corresponding period of 1920, while the imports of eggs during the same periods show an increase of 190.5%. The total quantity of eggs exported from the United States during the first five months of 1921 amounted to 10,747,203 doz., as compared with 12,525,899 doz. for the corresponding months of 1920. The total imports of eggs during the first five months of the current year amounted to 2,426,226 doz., as compared with 835,121 doz. during the same period of 1920.

China is the chief source of the United States foreign supply (see THE MARKET REPORTER for May 14, p. 320), while Cuba is the chief market for the exported surplus. During the first five months of 1921 the United States exported 6,318,316 doz. of eggs to Cuba and received 1,124,105 doz. from China. During the corresponding five months of 1920 exports from the United States to Cuba totaled 4,904,074 doz., while the imports from China amounted to 622,788 doz. This shows an increase of 28.8% in exports to Cuba and of 80.5% in imports from China.

Another important source of foreign eggs was Hongkong, from which the United States imported 288,609 doz. during the first five months of 1921, as compared with 120,003 doz. during the same period of 1920. Canada furnished the second most important market for eggs shipped from this country during the periods under consideration. During the first five months of 1921 that country took 2,173,945 doz. and during the same period of 1920 about 3,584,000 doz.

The following table shows the United States foreign trade in eggs in dozens for the first five months of 1920 and 1921:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Dozens.	*Dozens.*	*Dozens.*	*Dozens.*
January	1,265,713	272,733	970,006	2,507,174
February	629,677	174,349	2,401,243	2,547,712
March	130,990	162,956	2,329,321	3,609,527
April	350,137	137,637	2,275,842	1,743,480
May	49,799	87,446	2,770,791	2,118,006
Total	2,426,226	835,121	10,747,203	12,525,899

Rules for Temporary Importation of American Cattle Into Mexico Made.

Because of frequent requests from cattle raisers along the Mexican border for permission to send their herds into Mexico for temporary grazing, and in view of the fact that there was no established precedent for procedure in such cases, the President of Mexico has issued a decree to the effect that all persons desiring to transfer herds temporarily into Mexican territory for grazing purposes must first obtain the necessary permission of the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture through the customs officer of the districts at which the herds must cross. The import duty on cattle for temporary importation is placed at 50¢ U. S. currency per head when full grown and intended for six months' grazing, while for younger cattle the duty is placed at 10¢ per head.

GREEK FRUITS SHIPPED LARGELY TO UNITED STATES.

Currants, Figs, and Olives Imported Heavily from Kalamata Consular District During 1920.

The United States furnishes the chief market for the currants, figs, and olives produced in the Kalamata consular district of Greece, reports the American consul stationed there. Currants and figs are the principal products of Kalamata, and the United States imported about 50% of the total quantity exported from that district during 1920. The consular district of Kalamata includes the provinces of Messenia, and the county of Citylon of the province of Laconia.

The 1920 currant crop of that district amounted to about 85,000,000 lbs., as compared with 110,000,000 lbs. for 1919, a decrease of about 23%. The total exports of currants during 1920 amounted to 27,597,110 lbs., as compared with 34,408,300 lbs. during 1919. Exports to the United States in 1920 broke all previous records, amounting to 13,421,000 lbs., as against 77,400 in 1919.

DECREASE IN FIG CROP.

The 1920 fig crop amounted to 24,000,000 lbs., as compared with 33,000,000 lbs. in 1919, a decrease of about 27%. The decrease was due to unfavorable weather conditions, but the crop was of good quality. The total exports of figs from that district during 1920 amounted to 19,614,440 lbs., as compared with 11,123,000 lbs. during 1919. Exports to the United States during 1920 amounted to 9,500,000 lbs. as against 3,111,400 lbs. during the previous year.

The olive crop of Kalamata is biennial and in 1920 amounted to about 86,000,000 lbs. of green olives, as compared with 21,160,000 lbs. in 1919. The crop of black Kalamata olives amounted to 1,200,000 lbs., as against 66,140 lbs. in 1919. Black olives preserved both in brine and in olive oil were exported from Kalamata in 1920 to the United States only and amounted to 60,954 gallons and 1,406 gallons, respectively. The olive oil produced from green olives in 1920 amounted to about 2,256,400 gallons. No olive oil was exported from Kalamata to foreign markets during 1920 because of a prohibition of the Greek Government.

Large Shipment of American Wheat Enters Manzanillo.

One of the largest shipments of American wheat ever known to enter the port of Manzanillo, Mexico, recently arrived from Portland, Oreg., in a Japanese steamer, reports the American consul at that station.

The shipment consisted of about 7,000 sacks, weighing approximately 700,000 lbs., valued at about $25,000, U. S. currency.

This wheat was purchased by business firms located in the State of Jalisco and indicates the present market in that district for American wheat. Owing to the scarcity of wheat throughout that section, most of the wheat and flour used has been shipped from the United States.

Italian Import Prohibition on Maize and Rye Removed.

According to a cablegram from the American trade commissioner at Rome, dated June 23, the Italian restriction on the importation of maize and rye has been removed, effective July 1. Cereals have been under Government control in Italy since Aug. 1, 1919.

DUTCH SEED TRADE EXPERIENCES GREAT SLUMP IN PRICES.

Export Trade in Precarious Condition, Reports the American Consul—Acreage Much Reduced.

The export seed trade of the Netherlands seems to be in a precarious state, reports the American consul at Rotterdam. The seed acreage under cultivation this year is far smaller than that of a year ago as a result of the great slump in prices experienced in 1920. This slump was largely due to the inability of Germany and Austria to buy their usual supplies. In the course of the past season the price of caraway seed, for example, fell from about $7.27 to about $6.18 per 100 lbs., and since the margin of profit was small under the best of conditions the change has practically caused the discontinuance of the cultivation of this seed for the present at least.

Similar conditions obtained in the mustard-seed trade where prices last season fell from around $14.54 per 100 lbs. to about half that rate. As a result of the falling off in demand last year considerable stocks were accumulated and these are gradually being worked off. The export of seeds to all countries so far this year has amounted to only 50% of the exports in the same period of 1920. On the other hand, the exports of the principal seeds to the United States have increased materially. The export of caraway seed fell from a value of over $201,000 in the first five months of 1920 to half that value in the same months of the current year, while exports to the United States increased from a value of $24,570 to a value of $47,363. Other seeds have increased in a similar way. Exports of grass seed and flax seed have increased and the United States has had a fair share. Nearly all of the large increase in shipments of sugar-beet seed went to the United States. Nearly all garden seeds showed material decreases.

Large Movement of Canadian Grain to Europe via Welland Canal.

Since the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes in April last, there has been an unprecedented movement of grain through the Canadian Government grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ontario, reports the American consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario. This elevator is located on Lake Erie at a point where the Welland Canal communicates with Lake Erie and the grain arrives in large steamers which discharge their cargoes of grain into it. The grain is then transferred from the elevator to smaller steamers, which take it to Montreal, and from the latter place it is taken by ocean-going ships to European markets.

Up to the present date this year 20,000,000 bus. of wheat have thus passed through this great Canadian Government grain elevator.

The large movement by this route is no doubt explainable on the ground of increased railroad freight rates.

Sugar Production in France Increases During 1920–21 Season.

The total quantity of sugar delivered by the 72 factories in France from Sept. 1, 1920, to the end of April, 1921, reached 648,725,909 lbs., compared with 344,750,579 lbs. during the corresponding season of the previous year, reports the American commercial attaché at Paris. Stocks remaining at these factories at the end of April amounted to 55,971,727 lbs., compared with 15,381,604 lbs. on the corresponding date of 1920.

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